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## Greeks and the Dictatorship: Strong Fascist Tone Contrasts With People's Liberal Ideals

### King Backs Metaxas Rule as Temporary Form of Government

### Credit Improved

### Reclamation Projects Aim at Greater Productivity of Farming Areas

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ATHENS—The Greek people are looking back at the first year's working of the restored monarchy, but more particularly they are expected to admire the achievements of the dictatorial regime of Gen. John Metaxas during the past few months.

The Government claims to have achieved in three months as much as some other governments would have achieved in three years. Opponents of General Metaxas say that the shackles of the dictatorship on the country have only lately come to light, but they are not allowed to say what they think.

Meanwhile independent observers cannot see that the existing regime is much more secure than it was in its early days. Even Metaxists have to admit that the Greek people do not take readily to dictatorial methods and may at any moment demand a change.

**Approved by King**

King George II has given his approval to the Metaxas regime, but only as a necessary temporary form of government. He is committed to democracy and some sections of the people are already impatient that he has not done more to preserve their liberties.

To the credit of the Government are its improvement of the country's finances, suppression of party strife, a certain smoothing over of differences between bourgeois and peasant, laborer and employer, Jew and Gentile.

Peasants and laborers constitute 80 per cent of the Greek population and by bettering their terms of employment General Metaxas has avoided labor troubles.

**Help for Rural Areas**

Particular attention has been paid to the rural population. The ultimate object of the Government's rural policy is stated to be the self-sufficiency of Greece as an agricultural country.

Reclamation works in Macedonia, Thrace, Thessaly, Epirus, and in other sections of the country are being carried on intensively to increase the productive capacity of the arable lands.

Some excellent land reclaimed lately in Macedonia by an American company is being distributed to landless tillers among whom the refugees come first on the list.

Besides thes., the Government has relieved the agriculturists from a number of taxes and furnished them with facilities to borrow money against crops from the Agriculture Bank.

**Control of Currency**

Another achievement is the balancing of the budget which, after the fall of the franc, has saved all but a slight depreciation of the drachma. The strict measures taken to prevent export of foreign exchange have given satisfactory results.

General Metaxas has recently been traveling about the country with a view to sounding the attitude of the masses, and finding whether they are with him or not. He claims that enthusiastic welcomes given him in several places are proof that the program of his administration corresponds to the wishes of the people.

On the other hand, independent observers here see in some of the receptions accorded to General Metaxas little but apathy. On occasions when great crowds have come from rural districts to the towns to hear him speak there has been little applause. The audiences have seemed, in fact, to be more often inquisitive to hear the dictator speak his case than to show any enthusiasm for the regime.

**Strong Fascist Flavor**

The fascist flavor of the regime is now unmistakable. Active opposition is crushed with a firm hand. In General Metaxas's own words: "We took a big sponge and washed out all the quarrels, dissensions of the sad past and hatred which keep us all apart and we said: beginning with today we shall think of nothing but Greece, ready to co-operate with all for the good of the Fatherland."

Journalists are ordered to obey the dictator implicitly on penalty of deportation for writing anything calculated "to undermine the regime."

### Quick Cabinet Shift Staged in Greece

*By the Associated Press*

Athens, Dec. 29

Gen. John Metaxas, "strong man" of Greece, strengthened his firm hand over the country's destinies yesterday with a quick Cabinet shift.

He installed M. Mayakos as provisional Minister of the Interior, succeeding George Skylakakis. The official announcement said that Mr. Skylakakis had resigned, but informed sources asserted that it was undoubtedly at the dictator's request.

## China Grows Up: Finds New Unity, Survey Reveals

**China's Coming of Age**
First of five articles

By William Henry Chamberlin
Monitor Representative in the Far East, Who Has Just Completed a Tour of the Main Points Affected by the Critical Turn of Events in China.

NANKING—The strongest impression that one carries away from this capital of Nationalist China, with its medieval walls and towers, its modern Government buildings and its unchanging dust storms, is that China is rapidly coming of age politically.

At first sight the idea of China as an immature country must seem paradoxical—even absurd. Culturally and philosophically the Middle Kingdom, to give China its classical name, is one of the ripest and mellowest of lands.

But China is still a novice in modern politics and economics. The industrial and mechanical backwardness of the country finds its most vivid and visible expression in the enormous number of coolies who are doing work that is left for animals or machines in most other lands, pulling human beings in rickshas, dragging along heavy barges, carrying all kinds of loads.

**Chiang's Description**

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, foremost leader of Nationalist China, recently described his country's political backwardness in the following discerning phrases:

"For hundreds of years the people of China were discouraged from interesting themselves in the affairs of government and were taught, even by the executioner's sword, that the administration of the country was the exclusive concern of the official class. The people consequently,

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## Revenues Gain; Congress Waits Roosevelt Talk

### Soaring Income Revives Hope Budget May Be Balanced

### Speech Set Jan. 6

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—New evidence that federal revenues are exceeding advance estimates with hopeful effects on balancing the budget, and announcement that President Roosevelt will go to Congress to deliver his annual message in person, Jan. 6, greeted congressmen returning to the capital today.

One week hence the seventy-fifth Congress comes into being and paves the way for the final step in promulgating the re-election of President Roosevelt next day. Under a provision of the twentieth amendment to the Constitution, for the first time effective next week, both houses of Congress must come together in joint session on "the sixth day of January, at 1 p. m." to count and ratify the electoral vote.

**First Session Jan. 5**

Congress already has agreed to hold its first meeting Jan. 5, at which time the new House will elect a speaker, a clerk, a sergeant-at-arms and a doorkeeper. The Senate is a continuing body, so that it can function without any preliminary election. Mr. Roosevelt has taken the second day of the session, when the two chambers will be in joint session, for his visit, and his speech will go to the country sometime that afternoon.

One oddity of the new Norris "lame duck" amendment is that the President will make his annual address only 14 days before his inaugural address. Just which speech Mr. Roosevelt will choose as the vehicle for telling the Congress and nation what course he proposes to follow in the new term, remains to be seen. The inaugural address comes Jan. 20.

If Mr. Roosevelt had been defeated, or a change of administration had occurred, as in Mr. Roosevelt's succession to Mr. Hoover, the country would have had the spectacle of an outgoing President presenting his swan song to the nation, only approximately a fortnight before the incoming President made his victorious pronouncement. It is only by a coincidence next week that Mr. Roosevelt will not give his speech on the state of the nation until Congress has looked over the electoral vote and found that he was, really and truly, re-elected for a second term.

**Budget Message Soon**

Still a third statement will go up shortly from the White House to Congress and the nation—this one

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## Problems Beset Social Security

### Librarians Stress Need for More Funds to Fill Up Shelves

### Some States Act

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—A solution is being found for the depleted library shelves of the country which have gone through the depression as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard. An appeal to state legislatures, backed up by a swelling public sentiment in favor of states supplying their children with library books as they do with schools, is on the threshold of at least a dozen state legislatures about to open their sessions.

Not only are the legislative measures, to be introduced, receiving their finishing touches in phraseology, but an unprecedented number of organizations of lay citizens have their "pen in hand," and their leading orators ready to battle for a favorable vote which will mean increased library facilities in the states so far aroused. This was learned at an open meeting of the Library Extension Board during the midwinter library conference here today.

Following the lead of Illinois, Ohio and Louisiana which recently resorted to state legislatures to help solve their problem of curtailed revenues, other states are falling in line for state aid, it is learned. Many librarians believe it is the only way out of the difficulty of having more people demanding books, less money to spend and fewer resources in the form of revenue.

**Revenue Sources Dwindle**

Real estate becomes less and less a source of revenue for libraries as in the old days. It is being cut off by legislation in many places, it is

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Prof. Edwin E. Witte
Chief of Technical Staff of President's Committee on Social Security

found. Other sources have been investigated and city councils have discovered that the income tax, sales tax occupation tax, gasoline tax, and inheritance tax often have been pre-empted by either the state or federal governments, it was pointed out. Asking state legislatures to be responsible in some measure as they are to schools has been successful in Ohio, Illinois and Louisiana.

Library bills are now in preparation in Washington, Idaho, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas and, in at least eight other states, state aid for libraries is on the program, it is learned. North Carolina is asking for state aid for a complete system of regional libraries. The final amount requested may be in the

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### Economists Expect Test in Adjustment—See Danger in Huge Fund

### May Tempt Misuse

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—Huge changes in America, due to come through the Social Security Act now going into full operation, are forecast at the annual conclave of economic societies meeting here. Applause of the program of old-age and unemployment insurance is mingled with recognition of dangers to the fulfillment of its promises.

Besides the effects of compulsory savings on millions of families, the Government is likely to use funds accumulating through the pay roll taxes in promoting public works. It is estimated the public debt will be greatly increased and so made permanent. Interest payments on government bonds will be doubled, without becoming a crushing burden. Paying off of much of present government securities through funds received for social security will cause a serious investment problem for large investors in government bonds, such as insurance companies, trust estates, and commercial and savings banks.

**Other Uses of Fund**

In making this calculation of probable results, E. B. Schwulst of the Bowery Savings Bar , New York city, said particularly of public works, in addressing the American Economic Association:

"It is probable that we shall find the Government using these funds in the development of large-scale public works and conservation proj-

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## U.S. Officials Move To Bar Shipment Of Airplanes to Spain

### Basques Release Reich Ship Captured With Contraband

### Spanish Tension Eased by Action

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Dec. 29 — An early meeting of the International Non-Intervention Committee is expected to discuss the "inter alia" effect of news that airplanes are being exported from the United States to the Spanish Government.

With prospects of securing real non-intervention by European powers thought to be definitely improving, despite Reichsführer Hitler's delay in answering the joint Anglo-French démarche on "volunteers," the possibility of both sides being able to get all the arms they want from the United States seriously complicates the situation.

**To Ask Explanation**

It is proposed that the committee should invite Washington to explain the position in the hope that some way of collaborating with the non-intervention committee can be found.

Meanwhile the diplomatic situation is sensibly eased by the official statement from Berlin that the cruiser Königsberg has secured the release of the German vessel Palos captured by the Spanish Government forces on Christmas eve.

**Not Unconditional**

From accounts reaching London it appears that the Spanish, or rather the Basque, Government climbdown was not unconditional as in the parallel case of the British steamer Gibel Zerjon, seized off Melilla last August.

The Gibel Zerjor was released with a handsome apology from the Spanish cruiser captain. The Palos, on the other hand, had her cargo of field radio sets and cellulose confiscated, and one unidentified Spanish citizen who was found on board was detained.

**Complications Wane**

Though the Palos and the Königsberg have now left Bilbao together, Berlin declares the incident is not yet completely settled—apparently for the two reasons just given.

Nevertheless, the danger of international complications arising from the Spanish action is now believed to be entirely passed.

### German Press Seeks To Calm Excitement Over Spanish Issue

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BERLIN, Dec. 29—Somewhat favorable conclusions as to Germany's answer to British and French notes concerning the question of "volunteers" in Spain are drawn from the fact that the German press is now taking the line that the Anglo-French demarche has been sent to the wrong address.

Germany, it is pointed out, long ago urged that volunteers to Spain be banned, but nothing was done and Russia and France have taken advantage of the situation to send thousands of volunteers to Spain.

**Hitler's Quiet Holiday**

Meanwhile the press here makes merry at the expense of the world press which has been reporting important conferences of the Reich leaders under Reichsführer Hitler's guidance at Berchtesgaden, "whereas in reality the Führer has been enjoying his Christmas quietly as usual."

Now, again, according to the Völkischer Beobachter, the Government organ, attempts are being made to burden Germany from the very beginning with the responsibility for the whole international situation.

**Laugh at "Secret Meetings"**

"The international press should cease meddling with German 'secret meetings,' and allow its correspondents the holiday rest which the Germans have enjoyed. A more useful service to truth and non-interference would thus be rendered," says the Beobachter.

The Beobachter also emphasized the fact that as the past four years have proved the Führer is ac-

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### Licenses Granted for $2,777,000 Worth of Second-Hand Planes

### Congress Expected To Hasten Action

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Though the State Department was last night forced to issue licenses for export of $2,777,000 worth of second-hand airplanes and airplane engines to the Loyalist-controlled port of Bilboa, Spain, it appears today unlikely that the fighting tools will ever reach their destination.

For sentiment was rapidly mobilizing on Capitol Hill to introduce an amendment to the present Neutrality Act, placing the same restrictions on arms shipments to belligerents in civil war as already apply to war between nations. State Department authorities calculate that it would take several weeks at least before the exporter would be in position to ship the airplanes in question, and possibly eight months before the entire shipment could be completed. Therefore, the licenses issued yesterday could be revoked before any actual shipments were made, if Congress acts speedily enough.

**Inquirers Discouraged**

The licenses were issued by Joseph C. Green, in charge of the Arms and Munitions Control Division of the State Department, under mandatory provisions of the neutrality act. They went to one Robert Cuse of Jersey City, N. J., registered under the act as president of the Vimalert Company.

For several months the state department has been discouraging exporters and brokers who inquired about the legality of shipments to Spain. In some 20 cases it was explained that the United States could not legally stop shipments, but strongly deplored them as being contrary to the policy of careful, aloof neutrality which the Administration has carried out during the whole conflict.

**Manufacturers Co-operate**

In all previous cases, manufacturers and exporters have conformed to the State Department's wishes, and refrained from accepting orders from Spain, however tempting the profits offered. This experience shows the extent of co-operation in rendering neutrality laws effective that the Government can count on from established, registered manufacturers or exporters of munitions.

Their willingness to forgo Spanish profits, or those arising from any other source upon which the State Department might frown, partly comes from the fact that most of their dealings are with the United States Government anyway, as a major purchaser of munitions. Any firm branded with the reputation of being "unco-operative" might consider itself in an unfavorable position as a government supplier.

**Business With Government**

In a different category are the exporters of borderline war materials, as well as brokers or exporters of the type of Mr. Cuse, whose main business relations are not with the Government. After two interviews with Mr. Green at the State Department, Mr. Cuse decided to go ahead with his transaction, and made formal application for two export licenses.

One license permits shipment of 18 second-hand airplanes, consisting of seven Vultees, two Northrup-Deltas, one Lockheed Electra, one Fairchild Amphibian, one Douglas DC-1, and six Boeing transports. Their total valuation was set at $720,000.

The second license covers 411 completely assembled airplane engines, and unassembled parts sufficient to make 150 more. The total valuation of these is set at $2,057,000.

The consignee is one Francisco Cruz-Salido, at Bilbao, presumably an intermediary for the Madrid Government. Actual export was not expected to begin for two months.

**Congress Meets in Time**

While the Government has no means available to stop the shipment at present, Congress convenes next week, at which time either an amendment to the present neutrality act or a special bill prohibiting exports to Spain might speedily be enacted. Or the legislators might even wait for the new, permanent neutrality law which is expected to be passed within some two months.

The majority sentiment of those congressmen back in Washington, and of the State Department, seemed to be for legislation prohibiting sales to either side in the Spanish conflict. A minority of left-wing sympathizers, however, considered that to shut off war materials from the established Spanish Government, while other powers were busily engaging in outfitting the insurgents, would be a violation of democratic principles.

**Flexibility Desired**

Nevertheless, this incident illustrates the advantages of some flexibility in the authority given the President under neu' ality statutes. Manifestly, there are some civil wars in which to withhold supplies from the established government would be to foster anarchy and revolt. In

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## The World's Day

*Its News in Focus*

Tuesday, Dec. 29

### Arms—French Hint Saturation Point

"Yesterday's war and measures to prevent wars of tomorrow," said candid Finance Minister Auriol to the French Chamber of Deputies, "absorb 66 per cent of the nation's resources!" Shortly thereafter, the Chamber voted a new extraordinary armaments credit of nearly $32,000,000, and a diplomatic loan to Poland of $63,000,000, to strengthen the French alliance with that country.

These fresh burdens on the groaning budget were not termed "measures to prevent wars of tomorrow" by any irony of the Finance Minister. It was made clear that France hopes earnestly, once armaments are reasonably equalized, to bring about an arms limitation agreement.

Even now, there are said to be cautious negotiations going on to test out means of bringing Germany back into the collective peace system, in return for economic readjustments. Thus France's arms budget is advanced to $887,300,000, in the urgent hope that arms limitation can be brought about soon.

### Coal—Law Sought to Hold Prices Up

The nation's leading soft coal producers, meeting at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., sought an accord today on a new law for control of the industry, according to the Associated Press. Factions which supported the original Guffey Coal Control Act, outlawed last May by the Supreme Court, and factions which opposed it were both represented. Introduction of a new law, aimed at keeping up miners wages by keeping up coal prices, appears assured at the coming session of Congress.

Senator Guffey, author of the original act, pledged a new law throughout the presidential campaign. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, recently expressed the opinion that the new bill would be before House and Senate shortly after they convene.

The operators were split into two warring factions during debate on the first bill. With a few exceptions, southern operators opposed it, saying that price regulation should be left to sale agencies. Northern producers generally favored federal regulation.

### Spain—German Freighter Palos Released

The "Palos Incident," as it will henceforth be termed, was closed today. Germany had allowed the Spanish Government up to noon yesterday to release the freighter. The time expired, and the 6000-ton German cruiser Koenigsberg steamed forthwith into the harbor of loyalist Bilbao, the captain going ashore. The details of what took place are not clear, except that the Basque authorities said there "was no talk of shelling the city."

Shortly thereafter the Palos was on its way—minus certain Spaniards alleged to be fascist agents or sympathizers, and without a part of the cargo which, the Basques claim and Germany denies, is war material. The German Government now plans to press for the release of the detained passengers, crew and cargo.

The incident had particularly alarmed the diplomats, because it came just at the critical moment when Reichsführer Hitler was reported weighing open intervention in Spain. However, word from Berlin today ridicules the idea that the trembling issues of war and peace intruded on the Führer's quiet Christmas. There are some hints that Germany's answer to Britain and France on the matter of intervention in Spain will be soft.

### Italy—Eases Restrictions on American Films

The Italian Government modifies its sweeping legislation against foreign motion pictures, which film men asserted had threatened to block further imports of American pictures, according to the Associated Press. By the new ruling, distributors of American films are permitted to import 250 instead of 49 films annually, and they may take $1,187,200 of their annual revenue out of Italy and spend the rest in Italy without restrictions. Well-informed sources describe the Government's action as "sensible alleviation" of the previous ban.

## Isolation of Radium Linked To Curiosity of Professor; Dr. Compton Lauds Research

*By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 29—The background of a $50,000,000 industry which owes its existence to the casual suggestion of a European professor that the "origin of energy in uranium salts might bear investigation," was surveyed here last night as Dr. Karl T. Compton delivered his address as retiring president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Radio, television, atom-splitting generators, radium, and an enormous number of lighting devices, sunshine meters, detectors and variations of the electron tube, all followed in quick succession the highly technical observation in 1896 by Prof. Henri Becquerel, that uranium salts left near protected photographic plates exposed them as though they were in the path of an X-ray machine, declared the head of Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**Plea for Knowledge**

Dr. Compton's talk was a plea for wider recognition of the fact that "nothing is more practical than accurate knowledge, and its pursuit has been most successful when not fettered with the initial demand that it be directed toward practical ends."

Professor Becquerel's discovery, and his curiosity as to why uranium salts should affect photographic plates, led to the isolation of radium by Madame Curie and her husband in 1898, and in 1905 an unknown theoretical physicist named Albert Einstein wrote a paper about the "special theory of relativity." Then Max Planck conceived and substantiated the theory that light travels in "bundles" instead of continuous waves and Robert A. Millikan determined the electrical charges on the electron.

**Compton Played Part**

Thus early in the twentieth century and all within a single generation that "indivisible fundamental element that is the basis of all matter," sometimes called an "atom," was well on the way to becoming a seven-ringed circus and menagerie with electrons, positrons, photons, deutrons, protons, neutrons and alpha particles all chasing one another around in complicated orbits.

Dr. Compton, too, played a fundamental part in the organizing of today's "big tent" offerings, for in 1911, as a graduate student at Princeton University, he showed the hitherto neglected influence of potential differences between metals, on the apparent velocities of electrons emitted from these metals by the action of light or heat. This led to the first substantial experimental confirmation of Dr. Einstein's photo-electric equation, which has had such great influence in the study of atomic structure.

"Science abounds with instances when a new concept leads to tremendous advances into new fields of knowledge and art hitherto unsuspected," Dr. Compton told the association. "No instance is so dramatic as the discovery of the electron, the tiniest thing in the universe, which within a generation transformed stagnant physics, descriptive chemistry and conventionalized astronomy into dynamically developing sciences fraught with intellectual adventure and practical values.

**Justification for Research**

"I take particular pleasure in mentioning these practical values. For even the most unimaginative hard-headed business man is forced to admit the justification for pure research—research of no preconceived practical use whatever in the minds of those who led in its prosecution.

"Out of research with the electron, has come a growing business in the manufacture of electronic devices, amounting to $50,000,000 annually in America alone, innumerable aids to safety and convenience and an immense advance in our knowledge of the universe.

"Many and ingenious are the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

## Civil Service Wins Favorable Chance For Added Reform

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—Prospects are brighter for civil service reform in the Federal Government today than at any time in a generation. The exertion of constant, steady pressure by interested citizen groups will probably return greater results in the next four years than ever rewarded the valiant efforts of Carl Schurz, Charles Sumner or George William Curtis, in their long, patriotic and slowly effective fight.

Conditions are favorable in Washington for bringing many of the tens of thousands of New Dealers under civil service; studies are reaching fruition on governmental reorganization with which civil service reform is intimately connected, and already bills are pending in Congress for a new drive on the subject. All in all, the long, uphill fight seems about ready to pay dividends.

**Conditions Favor Changes**

One of the reasons is the simple mechanical condition in Washington today. There has been a vast emergency extension of federal jobs. The civil-service tradition, such as it is, has been long enough established in the capital since the reform wave following the shooting of President Garfield in 1881, so that a great share of these jobs will almost certainly and automatically be brought under civil service if only given time enough, particularly if mass public opinion for such a move continues.

No one in Washington can doubt, in this connection, that Governor Landon made a real contribution to federal good government when he wired the Cleveland convention that he would take a strong hand against the spoils system. He was defeated

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## Reich Mobilizes Bees and Rabbits In Drive for Food

BERLIN, Dec. 29 (AP)—Even the bees will wear a figurative swastika in Germany's four-year drive for economic independence.

Mobilizing these busy workers, officials said that they planned to increase the bee population of the fatherland by 170,000 swarms a year and thus achieve during the period of the drive a 200,000 hundred-weight increase in honey production.

Beekeepers, rabbit farmers, poultrymen and other farm producers were rallied at Essen recently to the importance of raising "at least one more" this year.

Chicken raisers were told it was possible to increase the average egg-laying by German hens by 40 eggs annually. That would mean 400,000,000 more eggs on Germany's breakfast tables.

The acquisition of goats as family pets is being urged, to boost the Reich's milk production. Rabbit experts, at the Essen convention, estimated the meat supply from that source could be increased by no less than 2,000,000 hundredweight each year.

## Soviet to Copy U. S. Efficiency

MOSCOW, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Soviet Union's highest industrial authority yesterday demanded immediate reorganization of Russian industry according to American methods and standards to eradicate inefficiency and waste officially admitted to exist here.

Gregory K. Ordzhonikidze, Commissar for Heavy Industry, began a drive against bureaucracy in the factories by citing the report of a Russian mission just returned from the United States which found that 600 American workers produce what it takes 1700 to make in Russia.

**Separated Plants Urged**

Decentralization of manufacturing also was recommended by the Commissar in announcing an efficiency campaign which may have far-reaching effects on the admittedly wasteful production methods of the Soviet Union.

The Commissar's attack centered on the Kalinin Machine Tool factory in Moscow, where the Government discovered that there were three office workers, supervisors or bosses for each skilled worker.

**Against Red Tape**

The mission to which the Commissar referred reported that whereas in the Soviet Union only 30 per cent of factory employees were engaged in productive labor, 75 per cent of those on American factory payrolls were skilled workmen actually engaged in production.

Taking up the Commissar's crusade, the newspaper Industrializatzion said that mere imitation of American industrial technique would not be sufficient. The Soviets, the publication declared, must follow American methods of organization, cut down the useless bureaucratic overhead, the checking, rechecking, supervision and inspection, all of which merely multiply the unit cost of production.

## Young Jules Vernes Try for Moon

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Fifteen schoolboys and two schoolgirls have formed the Manchester Interplanetary Society with the ambitious object of constructing a radio-controlled, rocket-driven projectile capable of reaching the moon and the planets.

Already the president of the society, Eric Burgess, a pupil at the Manchester High School, has received encouraging letters from the American Rocket Society and the British Interplanetary Society.

**Search for Cheap Fuel**

So far the society has only experimented with small cardboard rockets filled with ordinary firework powder. This is merely to provide an idea of the most suitable shape for a rocket, and when the members are satisfied they intend carrying out research work in order to produce a reasonably cheap fuel capable of driving the rocket through space.

The climax of the society's first research gathering—staged on a Clayton (Manchester) croft—came with the launching of the president's nine-inch rocket, equipped with multiple motors.

**First Flight Described**

"The rocket left the launching rack with a roar," says the official report, "and turning to the east only just escaped hitting two wireless aerials. There were other explosions as the other powder rockets exploded, and it shot forward with amazing rapidity. Soon it was only a tiny speck in the sky. It reached a height of about 130 feet and landed full on the nose 250 feet from where it was launched. It was a magnificent flight."

The British Interplanetary Society is the Manchester Society's only contemporary in Britain, and both are considerably handicapped by the fact that an Act of Parliament forbids the launching of liquid fuel rockets.

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# Nations Are Warned to Drop Policy of Self-Sufficiency; Is Declared Menace to Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 29—What one economist called "a spiritual struggle," in other words, a change in thinking, is necessary to save the nations from the damaging effects of their own policies of economic self-sufficiency and to receive world trade, it was brought out by speakers at the American Economic Association Convention here.

The effort to make a country live unto itself alone, producing everything it needs, leads to "some undernourished nations with low standards of living and also to regimentation of production and consumption," according to Prof. Marcus Nadler of New York University, one of the three principal speakers on this subject at the convention in session here.

"A spiritual struggle is on, and consequently a spiritual decision must be made—a decision between nationalism, political and economic nationalism on the one hand, and world co-operation on the other," declared Dr. Arthur Fieler, a German economist affiliated with the New School of Social Research.

**See Danger in Autarchy**

Professor Nadler, Dr. Feiler and Dr. A. M. Fox of the United States Tariff Commission, three leading speakers on the subject of world trade at the session here, were in agreement on the harmful effecst to the nations themselves of a continued policy of extreme economic nationalism, or autarchy, as it has come to be called since it has made itself evident in the period following the World War. This word, heard much at this session, is not found in its present meaning in the prewar dictionaries, but is duly recognized in the new Webster.

Most conservative of the indictments of autarchy made here with that of Dr. Fox, tariff commissioner, who said:

"Should the tendency toward extreme protection . . . represent a permanent and widespread change in international policy, the labor and resources of the world will certainly be less effectively employed than they might be otherwise."

**Value in Achievement?**

Professor Nadler, a former chief of the foreign trade division of the Federal Reserve Board, now professor of finance, stated his opposition emphatically.

"We are living in an age," he said, "in which the invention of a process of making inferior chocolate out of coal tar is heralded as a great achievement because it saves foreign exchange for the purpose of purchasing of war materials abroad.

"If the tendencies at present prevailing in a large part of the world should continue, we have before us the vision not only of some undernourished nations with low standards of living but also of regimentation of production and consumption."

The reciprocal trade treaty policy, which the United States adopted in 1934 was called by Professor Nadler, "a definite step to restore international trade," but so far, he concluded, the treaties have been limited in scope.

If such policies are more widely adopted, and if the countries concerned are able to maintain their political stability and keep out of war, agreements of the reciprocal treaty type could in the long run, he contended, re-establish more normal economy relations among nations.

**Grave Menace to Peace**

The great menace to peace comes from countries which have adopted the principle of autarchy as a preparatory war measure, asserted Professor Nadler. Having shut off foreign trade, they seek to get access to raw materials and to find markets for their manufactured products by acquiring colonies through force of arms.

"The tragedy of it all is," he said, "that the same aims, namely, wider markets for manufactured goods and supplies of raw materials, could be achieved through peaceful negotiations at far less cost."

While autarchy appears to be a strongly entrenched policy in most central European countries and has been adopted to some extent by most nations of the world, as reported to the convention here, Dr. Feiler declared that there is some hope for a change. Outside of Europe, he says, he finds a growing recognition of "the advantages of a freer intercourse of goods and services," and an effort to resist "the impoverishment, the lowering of standards of living of the people resulting from these restrictions."

The first result of this "new open-mindedness," he said, is the currency agreement between the United States, Great Britain and France.

Professor Nadler, casting a glance toward the future, declared that the tendency to autarchy can only go to a certain point "where it will either result in war or in a return to the old tested principle of international division of labor."

## *Americas Exchange Book Information*

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Co-ordination and co-operation in the field of bibliography on the American continent, and mutual aid among the libraries of North and South America, is the purpose of the establishment of the Center of Inter-American Bibliography at the Pan American Union.

The dissemination of information on outstanding books of inter-American interest, the collection of bibliographies on Pan American topics, and the compiling and distributing of general information regarding bibliographic work and libraries in the Americas, will be among the functions of the organization.

The Center is being set up pursuant to a resolution of the Conference of American States in Montevideo in 1933, and as a result of a study of the best means of promoting library and bibliographic work in the American republics

# Congress Awaits President's Talk; Revenue Soars

(Continued from Page 1)

the budget message, now set for Monday, Jan. 11. This probably will be more specific and technical than any of the others, and will be eagerly awaited by those interested in a balanced budget.

The comment first made by Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, on his return to Washington a fortnight back, is being repeated here frequently by New Dealers, that there is good chance of the federal budget being balanced sometime in the fiscal year 1938. This seems to be the general summary of Administration views at present, with various reservations concerning relief needs, continuance of business pick-up, absence of domestic or foreign crises, and the like.

Mr. Harrison's expectation that present taxes will be continued until they have been adequately tested, is also echoed by other officials. There may be new tax legislation at the coming session, but it will not, in all probability, be applied immediately. Also, there is the strong expectation that there will be no immediate additions to existing taxes, and that nuisance taxes will not be repealed.

**Nearer a Balance**

The new budget message will deal with the fiscal year starting July 1. It will show the nation nearer a balanced budget than at any time since the start of the business crisis in 1929, and with federal borrowing already at an end.

The development which is carrying the nation in the direction of balanced revenues and expenditures is not any economy in the latter, but a great increase in the former. In 1932, the Federal Government took in only about $2,000,000,000 a year. But in the 12 months ending next June 30, the amount is expected to be in the neighborhood of $ 5,500,000,000. For the year after that, which the coming budget will cover, experts believe the total may run to $6,200,000,000, and very likely considerably higher, maybe $7,000,000,000—quite aside from social security taxes. Indeed, the returning flood of prosperity under existing tax rates, may well bring the largest annual income in history, possibly surpassing federal revenues of $6,694,000,000 in 1920, under wartime levies.

Though the public generally still regards such speculation as unreal and overoptimistic, the real fiscal question before the nation, as seen by a group of reliable tax experts here, is less whether the budget shall be balanced, as whether a real effort will be made to chop off some of the country's huge New Deal indebtedness, and above all, whether the new scale of emergency expenditures will be maintained.

## Hitchcock Named To Succeed Norbeck

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 29 (AP)—Gov. Tom Berry today appointed Herbert Hitchcock of Mitchell, Democratic state chairman, United States Senator to succeed Peter Norbeck (R) of South Dakota who passed on at his home in Refield, Dec. 20.

Mr. Hitchcock will enter the Senate when it convenes on Jan. 5, and serve until the 1938 general election.

A threat of a possible political tangle over the appointment of Senator Norbeck's successor was dispelled a few days ago with Governor Berry's announcement that he would name an appointee before he left office, Jan. 5.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Appointment of Herbert Hitchcock, a Democrat, to fill the Senate vacancy created by the passing of Senator Peter Norbeck of South Dakota, runs the Democratic membership in the Senate to 76, the highest party total in history.

## *First Humans in America Estimated 4000 Years Ago*

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Herbert J. Spinden, president of the American Anthropological Association, asserted last night human life in America is not older than 4000 years.

His statement challenged claims of other natural scientists dating the original American back 10,000 or more years.

Mr. Spinden, curator of prehistorie art at Brooklyn Museum, New York, said latest research evidence indicated the Stone Age man lived in Europe about 6000 years ago, and that ancestors of the American Indians must have arrived about 2000 years later.

Indirectly, he said, the earliest Germanic tribes caused the immigration to America, invading Northern Europe, and driving the natives eastward. This population pressure, in turn, forced Asiatic peoples to move east, some of them crossing from Siberia to the North American continent.

## A Man in the News

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**Dr. C. T. Wang** — Ambassador-Elect From China to United States

**Mrs. Wang** — Wife of China's New Ambassador

**Dr. Alfred Sze** — Chinese Ambassador to Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Dr. Chengtung T. Wang, who is to go to Washington as Chinese Ambassador, is expected by his many American friends here to prove a great success in his new position although for the past several years he has been out of active diplomatic service.

"C. T." as he is known to the foreign correspondents among whom he numbers many admirers, is an old hand at the game of diplomatic negotiation as well as that other by no means unimportant game of getting a "good press" for himself and his country. He possesses a keen sense of humor, a canny capacity for sizing up other people, a frank personal presence and an excellent idea of what makes headlines.

**View Point Is American**

Dr. Wang is a Yale graduate and his point of view is quite American. During his period of residence in Shanghai during the past several years he has been active in the local Rotary Club as well as in other organizations bringing him in touch with the foreign business and other elements.

He is a native of Penghua, Chekiang province, born in 1882, and his full name is Wang Chengting, his "courtesy name" being Ju-Tang. He prefers as English rendering the form Chengting T. Wang.

Yale granted him a B. A. and he has an Hon. LL.D. from St. John's and Yenching universities, in Shanghai and near Peiping respectively.

**Has Held High Offices**

Several times Minister for Foreign Affairs in former Peking regime (1923, 1925-6), Dr. Wang held the same post under the National Government at Nanking from June of 1928 to September of 1931, when he was victim of a student attack and retired in some disgust. During his later Peking service he was concurrently Premier and Minister of Finance. Since January of 1932 he has been state councilor of the National Government, and he has been a member of the Kuomintang, or Nationalist party, Central Executive Committee since November of 1930.

He is connected with many business enterprises, and is managing director of a coal mining company. Since 1923 he has been chairman of the board of the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway. He has been president of the National Good Roads Association since 1926, and concurrently chairman of the National Amateur Athletic Federation, while since 1928 he has been president of the China University at Peiping.

# Problems of Social Security Are Discussed by Economists

(Continued from Page 1)

ects. Unquestionably, carefully planned and productive public works and conservation projects would be economically beneficial to the whole country. If undertaken in the right spirit and with a view to supplementing the work of private enterprises, they might very well go a long way toward defraying, through their capacity to increase the wealth of the country, the expense of the social security scheme."

Dangers to the structure of security planning begin with the immediate problem of constitutionality, and run through a gantlet closing with possible squandering of reserves by Congress—one of the buffetings the program received from critics during the recent political campaign.

**Danger in Asking Too Much**

Demand for too great an increase in benefits is especially warned against by Prof. Edwin E. Witte, of the University of Wisconsin, chief of the technical staff of the President's commission on social security which drew up the report forming the basis of the present act. Professor Witte points out that if beneficiaries of the present period are given too much, the younger set of workers, who will be paying more because paying longer, ultimately will be disappointed because the old-age insurance system will not be able to make good all its obligations.

Unwise spending of the reserve at the urge of pressure groups is stressed by others as a menace. Investment of reserve funds in enterprises in competition with private business is objected to by business interests. Abuse of the power of the Treasury in the money market, through unwise utilization of its social security reserves, is also seen as something to be avoided.

**Keeping Fund Full**

Possible shortage in unemployment reserves held by the states will demand alertness of administrators to make certain that these funds can always pay out the pledges, admonishes Arthur J. Altmeyer, member of the Social Security Board.

Appreciation of the board's co-operation with business was expressed by spokesmen of several of the largest business corporations.

Christian E. Jarchow of the International Harvester Company said he did not believe the social security requirements would prove to be burdensome to employers when the laws and regulations were generally understood and when the work has been carefully planned by the employer.

Mr. Jarchow spoke at a joint meeting of the American Statistical Society and the American Association for Labor Legislation, as did Mr. Altmeyer.

Pay roll taxes were endorsed by Prof. Lloyd P. Rice of Dartmouth College before the Tax Policy League. He held the indispensable to social security.

"With pay roll taxes a measurable degree of security seems possible," he observed. "Without them it would appear to be impossible in our time."

Desire of some to pay the social security cost by further taxes on the rich he dismissed as hopeless.

The system at present proposed in the law for rewarding companies which have the steadiest employment is unsound, declared Prof. George E. Bigge of Brown University. The object of this provision is to encourage firms to make their employment as regular as possible. To this end a reduction in tax is proposed as a reward.

# Civil Service Wins Chance

(Continued from Page 1)

for President, but the stand and subsequent outspoken utterances march on.

**President's Hand Forced**

If President Roosevelt had not already been committed to civil service extension, the spur of the campaign would have given him an added incentive to it. Already, it is pointed out, 13,730 choice political plums in the post-office patronage field have been taken out of the spoils system by Roosevelt executive order. New legislation, however, is required to make the order effective and it may be passed by this Congress. First, second and third-class postmasters are still serving four-year terms and require senatorial approval, and they are not, technically, under the classified civil service. Legislation to make the executive order permanent and eliminating congressional approval is the first goal of civil service reform advocates in Washington.

**Another Favorable Factor**

Almost as mechanical in its operation in behalf of reform as the need to establish some sort of order among thousands of new job holders is another urge to progress, what might be called the "second-term complex." Second-term Presidents have always made the biggest contributions to United States civil service expansion.

The reason is the rather ignoble but highly practical one, that in the first term the spoils jobs have been pretty generally distributed. In the second term, the tenure is made permanent by the process of "blanketing in." The country thereby gets a legacy of job holders originally appointed in as patronage plums but whose jobs are removed for good and all from further spoils distribution. A substantial part of all the great gains of American civil service have come in this way.

As Congress reassembles next week, newcomers find that the great bulk of New Deal patronage has already been distributed.

**Already Scouts Are Out**

Washington arrivals are already canvasing the situation. There is a natural demand by newcomers to be "taken care of." The patronage of Senator Rush D. Holt, intransigent Democrat from West Virginia, has been removed from him, as a punishment for alleged party disloyalty. But the redistribution of the Holt patronage is a mere drop. The lush days of New Deal job distribution are gone. The tendency now will be for Democratic congressmen to get together and safeguard themselves against further importunities of job hunters by thrusting batches of jobs under civil service.

A real trouble with America's civil service, however, goes much deeper than the numerical record of patronage jobs. Except in a few chosen positions, like foreign service, the United States today does not have a bona fide merit system, after the British and German model, even when workers are under civil service. Civil service, to many, simply means taking appointments away from politicians.

**Merit Counts Little**

Little attention is given to rewarding merit. There are just under 500,000 civil service jobs today. Another 325,534 are still outside civil service. Too often the first workers are stodgy bureaucrats, safe in life tenure, and with few incentives at self-improvement, slight initiative and low morale.

This condition has been emphasized by the commission of inquiry on public service personnel, appointed by the Social Science Research Council, representing learned societies of America. Its report, "Better Government Personnel" has been many times reprinted.

One of the most hopeful facts of the present situation in the capital is that two members of the commission, Louis Brownlow and Luther Gulick, both authorities of note, are now serving on the President's committee on administrative management, which is working on problems of governmental reorganization. A strong hope is expressed that the two intimately connected problems of reorganization and better personnel will be the subject of joint recommendations and congressional action, when the report is made to Mr. Roosevelt, as it will be shortly.

## Philadelphia Grant Paves Way for New Central High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29—Erection of a new Central High School Building, probably at York road and Roosevelt boulevard, is believed assured with the announcement of federal approval of a grant of $1,100,000 toward its estimated cost of $2,444,400. Central High School is Philadelphia's oldest boys' high school, having celebrated its 100th anniversary this year.

Under plans now under consideration, the school's present buildings at Broad and Green streets would be converted into the Benjamin Franklin Boys' High School, which would take over the industrial and practical art courses now given in the Central High School.

# Librarians See Need for Cash To Restock Shelves

(Continued from Page 1)

neighborhood of $150,000 for each year of the biennium, it was reported.

In Tennessee, as a part of the state planning commission's legislative program for education, $300,000 will be requested for the biennium for libraries—$140,000 for regional libraries, $100,000 for school libraries, and $60,000 for state agency functions.

**Big Program in Texas**

In Texas, some 13 civic organizations as well as large city and county newspapers are behind the bill asking for $750,000 for the next biennium. The money, if granted, is to be used for strengthening the extension work of the state library and for developing 10 district libraries which would extend service out to rural areas and other localities now without library service.

Idaho wants an appropriation of $50,000 for the biennium for the free traveling library commission instead of the usual $11,000 to cover its usual activities. An essay contest is now under way in that state where school children are telling "Why We Need Better Library Service in Idaho" sponsored by the Idaho Congress of Parents and Teachers.

In Washington, library plans have been endorsed officially by the Washington State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Washington Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Northwest Regional Planning Conference and other organizations, it is reported.

In addition, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, Vermont, West Virginia, and Ohio are either preparing legislation for the coming session or are formulating state aid programs to be acted on at a later time, it was said.

**Ohio Rural Libraries**

In Ohio, 69 key libraries have been designated for county extension work to get library service out to the rural folks, librarians from other states learned. Grants of money have been given them to supervise the reorganization of the weak libraries of the county. In some of the counties the key libraries are developing branches, deposit stations, or book wagon service. In some counties collections of books are being loaned to teachers in rural schools.

**Examples for Others**

Benefits already derived from state aid obtained by Illinois and Louisiana were held up as objectives of librarians in other states. In Illinois, for instance, both adults and children almost stood in line waiting for the new books which were bought with the money gained from the State Legislature.

The Chicago Public Library, where no books had been purchased for four years, became a "find" for many men and women preparing for new jobs. They wanted the latest information on air conditioning, lithographing, enameling, mixing paints, and dozens of other technical operations. And many of the newest editions of books satisfied their needs. Youngsters too deserted the movies on the first day the new books arrived to be sure to have a chance to check out some of the new-jacketed volumes, it was reported.

In Louisiana, the State Legislature appropriated $200,000 for state grants for school libraries but nothing for public libraries though it increased the appropriation for the state library commission.

# Chinese Nation Growing Up: Survey Shows New Solidarity

(Continued from Page 1)

through the centuries, gradually ceased to have any interest in government and lapsed, as the rulers desired, into complete disregard of national affairs, confining themselves to seeking the welfare of the family and the clan, knowing nothing and caring nothing about the responsibilities of citizenship, the requirements of patriotism or the urge of loyalty to the country and its flag."

Here in a nutshell one has the conception that has dominated and still dominates much foreign and Japanese thinking about China. It is the conception that the Chinese, despite their strong and tenacious racial and cultural solidarity, have no sense of nationhood, that China, as Metternich once said of Italy, is nothing but a geographical expression, in the political sense.

**Truth in Viewpoint**

This viewpoint, however, never represented the entire truth about China, although, as one may judge from General Chiang's own words, it unquestionably contained a large element of truth. But it is now becoming steadily less true every year, one might almost say, every month.

The dogmatic assumption that the East never changes, like most dogmatic assumptions, does not square with the visible and ascertainable facts. The East has changed tremendously, from Japan to Turkey, during the two decades since the end of the World War. And China is sharing in that process of transformation at a pace that is steadily accelerating.

Revisiting China after the lapse of a year, I could find many new evidences of the country's coming of age. For one thing, national unity, the frustrated dream of a generation of China's intellectual leaders, seems more nearly achieved than at any time since the collapse of the empire in 1911.

**Threats Four Ways**

During the last five years Chinese unity has been threatened from three directions. There has been the steady forward push of the Japanese Army in the North. There has been the regional split represented by the existence in Southwest China of a virtually independent regime, with its center in Canton, one of China's most progressive commercial cities. Finally, there has been the widespread class war fostered by the communists. To this might be added a fourth, as represented by Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang and his cohorts, ostensibly striving to force a war with Japan.

The Japanese problem certainly still remains, although the Chinese Government shows signs of facing it with more resolution and less panic than has hitherto been the case. But Canton has been brought under the political and financial control of the Central Government as a result of the collapse and flight of the local militarist, Chen Chi-tang, after a bloodless exchange of ultimata and threatening troop preparations last summer. The main armies of the communists have been crowded into a remote region of the Northwest.

**Economic Progress**

There is an increasingly solid economic underpinning for the greater measure of political unity which China now enjoys. Almost simultaneously with the political change in Canton the Canton-Hankow Railway was opened for traffic. For the first time there is a southern rail outlet for the products of the rich Yangtse valley. In view of China's poverty and the absence of new loans from abroad, railway construction throughout the country is proceeding at a creditable pace. New railways are supplementing river transportation throughout the lower Yangtse valley. Remote Szechuen, in the far west of China, will soon lose its distinction of being without a mile of railway. Lines are being surveyed which will link the Lunghai Railway, China's main east-west line, with Chengtu, the capital of Szechuen, which will connect Chengtu with Chungking, Szechuen's largest city; and a Hunan-Szechuen Railway is soon to be laid down. Every new railway is a contribution to breaking down isolation and making the Chinese more nation-conscious.

The success of China's new financial system also aids the process of centralization. When I was in China a year ago the country had just abandoned its traditional silver standard of currency under the stress of a severe deflationary crisis, which was aggravated, in the opinion of most observers, by the persistent silver buying policy of the American Government. A managed paper currency had been inaugurated; and there was some difference of opinion as to how it would work. On the surface, at least, it gives the impression of having functioned surprisingly smoothly. Over 200,000,000 Chinese silver dollars have been disposed of to America for $65,000,000 American dollars; a reserve of foreign currency which is believed to amount to about £25,000,000 has enabled the financial authorities to beat off several attacks on the new currency and to keep the dollar stable at its established value of approximately 30 American cents. When the notes of China's three chief banks, the Bank of China, the Central Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications, circulate all over the country another substantial bit of mortar has been applied to the edifice of national unity.

**Officialdom Changes**

Another evidence of China's political coming-of-age is the markedly changed attitude of the officials toward the proper functions of government. Missionaries and other foreigners of long residence in China were almost unanimous in stressing this point.

China has no tradition of government as an agency for directly helping the people. The best that could be expected of a magistrate of the old school was that he would administer justice fairly and collect taxes without undue "squeeze," or unofficial emoluments. The worst that could be apprehended was that he would mercilessly fleece the people under his authority for his own profit and that of the family.

But now a new concept of public service is emerging. The Mayor of Nanking, for instance, makes it a practice to ride about the city, inspecting new building, sanitary conditions and other matters of public concern and spurring on reforms and improvements where they are needed. Rural welfare centers, with a combined program of heath, education and sanitation are developing in the country districts, especially in Kiangsi, the province which was most ravaged during the civil war with the Communists.

**Backslidings**

To be sure, only the surface of China's vast mass of poverty has been scratched as yet. Backsliding is not uncommon; during a short stay in China I encountered detailed descriptions of military officers selling protection to bandits, of local officials levying illegal taxes which had supposedly been abolished. But the change of emphasis which has been fostered by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his wife—who is also his very devoted and efficient co-worker—the idea that Government has positive as well as negative functions to perform, is highly significant.

Twenty-five years ago, when the Manchu dynasty was overthrown, China's university students were numbered in hundreds. Now they are counted in tens of thousands. Ardent nationalists almost to a man, they are an important force in cementing national unity. Another institution that is of no little importance in this connection is the Central Military Academy at Nanking. Here thousands of cadets from all over China, besides receiving instruction from a large mission of German military officers, are imbibing political training which teaches them to regard themselves as soldiers of China, not as hirelings of some provincial warlord.

**Built Around Chiang**

There are still plenty of cracks in the fragile structure of Chinese national unity. It has been built largely around the personality of one man, Chiang Kai-shek. No one knows how it would stand up under the shock of a disastrous war with Japan or the generalissimo's absolute elimination from the scene, as was suddenly shown when it was announced that he had been captured by a rebel in Shensi province, with the subsequent startling announcement that he had been executed. This proved that while the provincial warlord has been diminishing in prestige and power, he is by no means completely out of the picture. Generalissimo Chiang must employ caution and diplomacy in dealing with some of the "tuchuns" or provincial governors. China still conspicuously lacks that degree of popular education which is a necessary foundation not only for a stable democratic government, but even for a successful dictatorship.

But when all the qualifications and dark sides of the picture are recognized and discounted, the fact remains that China today does convey the impression of a nation that is coming of age politically. Vastly more remains to be done in education, in public service, in dealing with the abuses of a land and industrial system that is, simply shot through with elements of gross exploitation. But the sense of progress, of intelligent direction is there. The human and material factors making for this progress seem to hold real promise for the future, if the country, which is emerging from civil strife, can be spared any disastrous foreign war. The new spirit of national unity in China inevitably tends to influence Sino-Japanese relations, the present status and future prospects of which will be the subject of the following article.


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# Move for U. S. Intervention Found Gaining in Ship Strike

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29—Possibility of federal intervention to put an end to the lengthy and expensive national maritime strike increased over the holiday following two events:

1. Request from Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, that strikers and shipowners reach "an early settlement of Pacific maritime difficulties" in the public interest.

2. The break into the open of the struggle for union leadership supremacy between Harry Lundeberg, sailors' union head, and Harry R. Budges, chief of the International Longshoremen's Association. This rivalry has tended to split the union ranks, slowing down peace negotiations.

**Intervention Sought**

Since the beginning of the strike, almost two months ago, certain groups on both sides have favored intervention by the Government.

It is recalled that President Roosevelt declined to intervene just prior to his trip to Buenos Aires, Arg., on grounds that it would be better for shipowners and unions to reach an understanding among themselves. However, Edward F. McGrady, assistant Secretary of Labor, has been on the job here continually and the Department of Labor has kept its finger on the developments from the beginning.

**Costly to Public**

It is argued in pro-government intervention circles that the time has come to end the costly impasse; that business and the public have suffered a heavy loss at what was to have been a profitable Christmas season, which would not have occurred had the President demanded quick settlement before heading for South America.

It also is held that an equally harmonious settlement can be arranged by the Government along the lines of establishment of port committees and preferential hiring agreements, suggested by understandings already reached by the sailors with their employers, as by extending the peace conferences indeterminately.

Those opposed to federal intervention, on the other hand, hold that the present inharmony evidenced is merely due to a misunderstanding whereby sailors were going to vote on the terms of agreement reached with employers, before similar agreements had been reached with the other six unions—members of the "united front" Maritime Federation of the Pacific. They contend governmental intervention now would only result in more confusion.

## Pacific Ship Parley Strikes New Deadlock On Status of Officers

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Opposing forces in the Pacific coast maritime strike exchanged charges of responsibility today for what Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, termed "the first real crisis" in the 61-day shipping tieup.

Mr. McGrady said the new break in peace negotiations was over control of hiring as it would affect licensed ships' officers.

Both sides admitted this was the deadlocked issue but the shipowners' committee declared in a statement by T. G. Plant, chairman, "The bombshell that blasted hopes of an early peace" was a demand for settlement with striking machinists at San Francisco bay shipyards.

"Shipowners and waterfront employees," Mr. Plant's statement said, "have no relations whatsoever with machinists. The attempt to include them in present negotiations as the price for settlement of the maritime strike makes any hope of peace almost futile."

## Two Strikes Settled; Detroit Plant Closes

DETROIT, Dec. 29 (AP)—A new strike took place here yesterday in a plant supplying parts to the automobile industry as two other "feeder plants" resumed full operations after a "sit-down" strike halted operations two weeks.

One of the Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation's seven plants closed after several employees in the trim department quit work in protest against the discharge of a worker last week.

All employees went back to work at the Kelsey Hayes Wheel Company's two plants, where a "sit-down" strike ended last Wednesday, after causing a revision of automotive production schedules.

At Windsor, Ont., however, some 50 union workers still picketed a plant connected with the Kelsey Hayes Company, although 65 other employees were reported by plant officials to have gone back to work.

## Rival Union Groups Clash Over Pickets

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Disputes over picketing rights in the East coast "rank and file" maritime strike have developed on both the New York and Jersey City, N. J., waterfronts.

Police broke up heavy picketing at a North river pier here as trouble threatened between striking seamen and longshoremen opposed to the strike. Jersey City strikers defied Mayor Frank Hague's ban on picketing.

## Both Sides Await Call In Fisher Body Sit-Down

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29 (AP)—Both union and management waited on each other to make the first move last night in the sit-down strike which stopped operations at the Fisher Body Company, General Motors subsidiary.

"We are waiting for the management to call us," said Louis F. Spisak, local president of the United Automobile Workers.

Lincoln R. Scafe, general manager of the company, said: "If we are going to get anywhere, someone will have to step in and help us out by making the first move. I am ready and waiting for a call from the union."

## Utica Textile Mills Grant Wage Increases

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 29 (AP)—A widespread increase in wages for the large portion of the textile industry centered here was announced yesterday.

The increase is to become effective Jan. 4, 1937. It will benefit more than 10,000 employees in Utica and the textile area including Little Falls, Mohawk, Ilion, Chadwicks, Chayville and Waterville, N. Y.

## Lewis Declares Foes Of Unionism Must Quit

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—John L. Lewis, head of the Committee on Industrial Organization, said last night in a message read to the annual convention of the American Students Union that the "strongholds of the anti-union movement in America will soon capitulate."

He asserted more than 125,000 steel workers had been signed up through the efforts of the C. I. O. He said the C. I. O. "fundamentally consists of a fight to overthrow the financial and industrial autocracy or dictatorship."

Joseph P. Lash, executive secretary of the student organization, announced hundreds of students would march on Washington, D. C., in February to demand enactment of the American Youth Act. He said they would ask extension of the National Youth Administration until passage of the Youth Act—a $3,500,000,000 legislative program—could be achieved.

## CCC Fight Forest Fires

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—F. A. Silcox, chief of the forest service, said yesterday, Civilian Conservation Corps men in three years have put in 2,500,000 days' work fighting forest fires.

# Poland Answers Public's Call for Better Housing

*Blocks of comfortable flats supplant former crude tenements near Warsaw. Liberal credit and low interest aid builders.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WARSAW—A journey round the working-class outskirts of Warsaw today is an exhilarating experience. Where a few years ago stood only miserable wooden huts and damp tenement dwellings, devoid of gas, water or electricity, new blocks of comfortable flats are pointing the way to a brighter future for the people.

For the most part the new homes have been built by co-operative effort and the inhabitants have the use of libraries, chèches, recreation halls, and other amenities. Not only do they promise better living conditions but a new and wider social life.

**Small Dwellings Wanted**

This welcome change is largely the work of the TOR (Towarzystwo Osiedli Robotniczych, or Workmen's Dwellings Society), a state-supported institution founded to direct and assist the building of inexpensive houses, with the mission at the same time of raising, strictly within the tenants' economic means, the general standard of comfort. It has just finished its second season's work. So far its efforts have received widespread acclamation.

A shortage of the smallest type of dwelling (consisting of one room and a kitchen), which is that desired by a great many Polish workmen, has long been acute, and has caused students of social conditions much concern. Before the World War isolated efforts were made by philanthropists and others to improve the workman's lot, but although meritorious, were limited in their scope.

**State Helped by Credits**

In 1922, the Government entered the field and passed a bill to facilitate the granting of building credits. But although this resulted in a large increase in the number of three and four-roomed flats, it failed in its object as far as the smallest type was concerned.

This failure was due in part to the fact that the middle classes were the more successful in airing their needs, but more especially to rents which were beyond the average workman's means. In the last 10 years, in fact, the lack of one-room-and-a-kitchen flats has been steadily increasing.

**Liberal Loans Granted**

The TOR aims directly at decreasing this particular shortage and builds for workmen and state employees whose wages do not exceed 250 Zloty (about $50) a month. It either builds directly or else hands 80 per cent of the cost of construction (inclusive of ground price) to building societies, municipalities, and even in some cases to industrial concerns.

Small rents are made possible by its being able to borrow and lend at rates as low as 3 per cent inclusive of amortization. Up to now funds have come exclusively from the Public Works Fund and the National Building Fund, the latter of which is recruited from a tax on the leases of all pre-war houses.

The blocks built on the outskirts of Warsaw are similar in design. Each is three or four stories high,

On Outskirts of Warsaw

Low-Priced Flats for Working Class, Built With Aid of State Agency Devoted to Providing Better Accommodations for Those of Modest Earnings

Interior of One-Room-and-Kitchen Flat

and the corridors and flats on each story are identical. The kitchenette is carved out of the room and one big window, stretching from outer wall to outer wall and almost to the ceiling, embraces them both.

Leading off a small hall are cupboards, and a lavatory with running water (a "luxury" previously undreamt of in such dwellings). The room is divided roughly into two parts by the large china stove, a heating feature common to all Polish houses, which is placed in the center of the long wall.

**Room Divided by Curtains**

The front part of the room serves as a living room, the back part as a bedroom, the difference often being accentuated by a pair of light curtains. The actual floor area in no case exceeds more than 36 square meters, but the fact that the room, from which the kitchenette and hall are cut out, is not of regular shape makes it seem larger than it actually is. Rents average 18-22 zloty a month.

In the provinces, where land is less costly than in Warsaw, groups of small houses have been built. A representative group is at Grudiaz, a manufacturing town on the lower Vistula. The houses are arranged in a single long row. The fronts are stuccoed, and behind a low parapet a penthouse roof slopes back toward the ground.

**Simplicity and Economy**

Their internal arrangement is a lesson in simplicity and economy of cost, and calls for only two walls and one ceiling. The front part of the house is shared by a small passage and a kitchen. The back is given over to the living room. This reaches to the roof. Above the kitchen and passage is a gallery bedroom reached from the living room by a sloping ladder.

In Grudiaz also an interesting experiment has been tried consisting of giving material to people who wanted houses and letting them build them themselves. The money in this as in the above case was borrowed from TOR by the municipal authorities.

The town paid a building instructor and most of the families collected their relations and for a month or so had a kind of building party. Others, who had a reserve fund, preferred to pay a professional builder to do the work for them. Factories gave special leave to the amateurs.

**Aid to Amateur Builders**

At the time of building, the municipality declares, this system gives the most trouble, but afterward the tenants, who realize what building a house means, are far more satisfied than those who live in municipally-built houses.

The TOR, however, does not approve of this. It states that the amateur builders have in most cases proved incapable of properly executing the constructional work and are thus led to ask for further grants, while the structural value of the buildings is far from satisfactory. But with increased supervision it seems that the scheme might be worthy of further attention.

# Students Ponder Apparent Failure Of Honor System

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—Youth is checking up on itself in an effort to determine why the administrative heads of so many colleges are bearing down upon the honor system and upon the autonomy of student organizations in general, according to Arthur Northwood Jr., president of the National Student Federation of America which is holding its twelfth annual congress here.

The convention, which is in session at the Hotel Victoria, has brought more than 200 students, representing 100 colleges and universities in 35 states, to New York to pass their holidays largely in conferring on student problems at meetings which will continue through Friday.

**Functions Defined**

Mr. Northwood, Princeton '35 graduate, held that students were partly responsible for a stricter attitude on the part of college heads. He said one of the aims of the convention would be to define the proper functions of a student government and how these may be maintained.

The federation, it was explained, ranks as one of the "conservative" associations of college students and has a membership of approximately 225,000.

On the other hand, it was emphasized by Harry W. Chase, chancellor of New York University, a speaker at the opening luncheon, that institutions of higher learning were still providing "great open avenues to democracy" through the encouragement of free speech.

**Registration Gains**

"I am much more hopeful about both students and democracies than a few months ago," he said. "Figures show a gain of about 85,000 in student registration last year all over the United States. College and university education on a popular scale is apparently so well established in the public mind that neither the depression nor anything else can interfere. It just goes ahead.

"There is plenty of intellectual material in our colleges. The really liberal type of mind for which universities always stand—free discussion, the right to differ—is still active, still useful."

# Egypt Calls Restless Youth To Constructive Patriotism

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CAIRO—Egypt has been sole mistress of her own affairs for a very short time but she is having to face the problem of the proverbial "old woman who lived in a shoe." Her young people are giving her a lot of trouble.

First came the colored shirts—the green shirts of the Nationalist Extremists and the blue shirts of the Wafdists—the friction between which resulted in several casualties and one fatality. With the practical suppression of the former, the blue shirts under the aegis of the present Government became so dominant as to constitute a nuisance to the police, to the general public and to themselves.

After some pitched battles had taken place between two factions, the student group and that mustered from the lower classes, the Government was forced to take definite steps.

**Wafdists Reorganize**

Nahas Pasha as leader of the Wafd has officially declared that the blue shirt movement is to be entirely reorganized. All groups are to be administered by a Council of prominent Wafdists, under the presidency of the Premier, which shall have the right of retaining or discharging present members and of considering new applications.

The age limit is fixed as from 10 to 30. The carrying of sticks or weapons of any kind is absolutely prohibited. Improving the character and physique of Egyptian youths, inculcating obedience, discipline and self-reliance, teaching proper patriotism and social service, are the stated aims of the organization.

**Home for Strays**

The question of the waifs and strays of Cairo and Alexandria was then given prominence by a British correspondent in the Egyptian Gazette, and in subsequent correspondence were described the heroic efforts of Mrs. Russell, wife of the commandant of the Cairo city police, and Aly Bey Benani, in starting some 20 years ago a small home in a ramshackle palace and in eventually getting their own premises to house about 150 boys built in a country suburb.

As a result of this correspondence, the Governor of Cairo is starting a new home under the patronage of the young King Farouk, who has diverted to this purpose the fund opened for celebrating his official return to Cairo from Alexandria.

**Student Strikes**

Another problem has recently loomed up and will require careful handling, namely the strikes of students and schoolboys. In the "good old days," when any stick was good enough to beat the British in Egypt, such strikes were frequently instigated by the politicians. The new regime is now reaping the fruits of the lawlessness which its nationals sometimes encouraged. Many schools have had to be closed as a result of disturbances occasioned on the most trivial pretexts.

Strikes at the University in Cairo have been mainly caused by the demands of students that all should be guaranteed Government posts on graduation, that all business concerns in Egypt should be compelled to have at least 50 per cent of their higher personnel composed of Egyptians, and to keep their books in Arabic.

**New Ambassador**

Hafez Afifi Pasha, who is mentioned as a likely choice for Egypt's first Ambassador in London, has in a recent interview to an Arabic paper tersely answered such pretensions. If all students, he contends, were to have Government posts, then at least 75 per cent of the schools should be closed. If students expected to go into business they would have to learn the elements of business in which efficient work alone permits profit-making. He urged the Government to change its educational curriculum to suit the present requirements before the congestion of the cities with inefficiently trained graduates became unmanageable.

As regards the compulsory use of Arabic in business houses other authorities point out that, if ever such a proposition were likely to be carried out Egypt would be the loser, seeing that most foreign concerns, which are still the backbone of the Egyptian business world, would simply close down and leave this country. It is well known that the educational authorities here are working on this problem, though considerable weakness has been shown in lowering the standard required for graduation.

## Cuban Radical Killed

HAVANA, Dec. 29 (AP) — Police trapped and killed Francisco Castell, Cuban radical accused of leadership in the dynamiting of the newspaper El Pais last Sept. 20, in a raid on a radio station yesterday. A companion, whom the police believed to be another El Pais dynamiter, escaped.


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# Peace in Americas Is Declared Based On Wilson's Policy

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—How strong is the thought of Woodrow Wilson in the New World today was shown in the inter-American conference held in Buenos Aires this month, in the opinion of Sen. James P. Pope (D) of Idaho. The Wilson thought was its cornerstone, Senator Pope held in an address on the occasion of the eightieth natal day of the World War President which was observed by the Woodrow Wilson Foundation here yesterday.

Senator Pope quoted Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the opening session of the Pan-American peace parley, when Secretary Hull said that while statesmen were shouting threats of war, it was all the more necessary that the peoples of the Americas "must cry for peace, keep alive the spirit of peace, live by the rules of peace and forthwith perfect the machinery for its maintenance."

**Like Wilson Himself**

"The statement could have been in no more complete harmony with the Latin-American policies of President Wilson if President Wilson himself had made the statement," Senator Pope declared.

Senator Pope reviewed in some detail the Wilson Latin-American policy, which was predicated on the declaration that "never again would the United States seek one foot of territory by aggression."

"His was the first attempt to reduce to a unity the dual moral standards of individuals and of nations," Senator Pope continued. "Repeatedly announced was his abiding belief for a single standard of justice for the state and for the individual. . . .

**Like a Golden Thread**

"Democracy runs through the utterances of Woodrow Wilson like golden thread embroidered upon a fine fabric of quality and beauty. He was strong enough to believe that upon the strong principles of law and order, transposed from social units to international units, could be rebuilt a system of permanent peace in the world.

"Idealism, it has been called. Idealism, perhaps it is, but the kind of idealism upon which civilizations are nourished; the kind of idealism which brought mankind from individual existence in caves to the highly organized co-operative system of present-day America. . . .

"No one expected when Wilson was in power that his ideals could be practically applied immediately. Even in this day of advanced community development there are those who will defy society. The criminal element among individuals currently refuses to co-operate with the social organization. Their disaffection is counteracted by the orderly processes of just government.

**Even Among Nations**

"Likewise among nations there are still those who resort to international banditry and imperialism. They, too, will continue to operate until counteracted by the orderly processes of just government based upon the consent of the governed."

Senator Pope described the covenants entered into in Buenos Aires, holding that the first in importance was that which provided for consultation.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "the American states have endeavored to organize a local society of nations with controversy removed . . .

"Those who have been schooled in the philosophy of Wilson should be encouraged that in view of the critical situation existing throughout the world, a conference could be held and so much accomplished. The fact that is becoming more self-evident and which will, I hope, continue to impress itself upon the mind of every individual is that the only sure way to peace is the eventual adaptation and practical application of the principles of democracy to international affairs.

"This is the way, as Woodrow Wilson so often said, that the moral principles of mankind must be made a practical living reality among the nations of the world."

# Japan Has Shipbuilding Boom, Biggest Since World War Rush

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO—Japan's shipyards today convey the impression of a beehive of activity, as a result of the biggest boom in shipbuilding since the World War and immediate post-war years. The industry is now working at capacity; and new ways will be built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, in Kobe, and at the Osaka Iron Works, as some orders must now be rejected or postponed because of lack of adequate plant and equipment.

Shipbuilding touched its lowest point in 1932, when 40 ships, with a total of 56,000 tons, were launched. The launchings in 1934 amounted to 142,000 tons, and the figure for 1935 was 132,000 tons. Boom conditions prevailed during the first half of the present year, with the result that 140,000 tons were launched during the first six months.

**Largest Since 1919**

A total of 300,000 tons is expected by the end of the year in shipping circles; this figure will be the largest since 1919.

The tonnage of ships now on order is about 700,000 and the number of men employed in shipbuilding has more than doubled since 1934. The Communications Ministry has drawn up an expansive four-year building program, to be accompanied by a subsidy of 106,000,000 yen, or about $37,000,000, at current rates of exchange. This plan calls for the construction of two big 26,000-ton passenger liners and 400,000 tons of freighters capable of making 19 knots an hour. The naval building which is likely to follow the expiration of the Washington Treaty of naval limitation at the end of the present year is also calculated to provide the shipyards with plenty of work.

Japan build 136 ships with a total burden of 621,000 tons—a record—in 1919. This figure may be exceeded in future years, if the present boom continues. The Kobe Shipping Exchange reports that 131 ships of 1000 tons or more each were under construction in Japan at the end of September, 1936. The tonnage totaled 814,500. Freighters accounted for 98 of the ships and 574,450 tons.

**Competition Stirring**

Another sign of reviving prosperity in the shipping industry is the marked trend toward revival of competition between Japan's two largest steamship companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. During the period of acute depression these companies achieved considerable economies by agreeing to suspend a number of competitive lines. The N. Y. K. was given the exclusive right to operate services between Japan, North America and Europe, while the O. S. K. took over the lines to South America, Manchoukuo and some of the nearer Pacific islands. Now there are rumors that both companies, seeing possibilities of profitable business in the territory ceded to their competitors, are becoming restive, and that competition, in some form, may soon be revived.

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# TVA Contends Mass Output Of Electricity Pays Dividends

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority contended yesterday the Federal Government had proved that mass consumption of electricity may open up "a new economic era."

The annual report of the authority's board of directors also said private companies had been able to increase their profits by following the same experiments begun by TVA.

This was, in effect, the answer of the authority to the private utilities that have started suits to halt certain public power projects initiated in the valley.

"Within the space of three years the mass consumption program (of TVA) has gone far enough to have important meaning, not merely for the Tennessee region, but for the entire United States," Chairman Arthur E. Morgan and his associates reported.

**Has Double Base**

"These results are based not only upon the experience of the authority alone but on that of privately owned utilities which have cut their rates and entered upon a program of wider use. The essential fact is that the vicious circle of high rates and low use is being broken, in the area of privately owned power as well as in that which is owned by local public agencies."

The board said gross revenue from TVA power increased about 100 per cent in the fiscal year ending in June, 1936, to $1,170,000, and output jumped 281 per cent in the same period to 467,000,000 kilowatt-hours.

The authority also contended the demand for power was increasing so fast it soon will exceed the supply.

**More Used When Cheaper**

It cited several communities using TVA power and lowering their rates about 50 per cent. These communities, it said, had also increased the use of electricity by 88 to 287 per cent, and earned "a margin above aggregate costs" after including taxes in the cost figure.

As for private companies, the TVA said, three Commonwealth and Southern Utility neighbors of TVA had cut rates 23 to 37 per cent, and had increased their gross earnings by 10 per cent.

Referring to suits filed against the authority, the board said the expense had been heavy, adding:

"A consideration of the markets affected (by these suits) will suggest the extent to which the people of the Tennessee Valley region are being denied by such suits a service for which they have expressed a willingness to contract."

## Roosevelt Field Shrine Planned for Aviation

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Plans for erection of a national shrine at Roosevelt Field to commemorate American aviation achievements were announced Dec. 27 by Col. Charles W. Kerwood, war flier, and commandant of the Air Service Post, American Legion, of New York city.

The shrine will be in Hangar F, where planes of many world-famous fliers have been housed. A mural painting 110 feet long, depicting the progress of aviation, is about a third completed by Aline Rhonie, a licensed pilot and wife of Reginald Langhorne Brooks, nephew of Lady Astor.

The murals will include more than 500 individual portraits of famous fliers from the Wright brothers on. There will also be a museum, where exhibits of air-history making equipment will be displayed.

# Geoghan Gets $45,230 Fee

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—William F. X. Geoghan, District Attorney of Kings county, has received a check from the City of New York for $45,230 to reimburse him for counsel fees and other expenses in connection with his defense in the public hearings before Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, with whom removal charges against the Brooklyn prosecutor had been filed by the grand jury of that county. Confirmation of reports that Frank J. Taylor, city comptroller, had paid this money to Mr. Geoghan were had here today.

Mr. Geoghan, it was learned in other quarters, immediately indorsed the city's check to Lloyd Paul Stryker, his attorney, who defended him against the charges of incompetence and negligence and with associating with persons of ill repute. It was accepted in full settlement of Mr. Stryker's bill, which was originally for $50,000, with an additional $690 to cover "disbursements."

Mr. Geoghan's bill against the city was thus slashed $4770, as compared with a cu tof $41,023 which Mr. Taylor made in the bill presented by Hiram C. Todd for his legal services as special prosecutor in the Samuel Drukman investigation for a seven months' period, which included the preparation and trials of the three convicted murderers of Drukman and the five persons accused of trying to obstruct justice in the case.

## Theater 'Bank Nights' Forbidden in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Police Commissioner James P. Allman issued an order Dec. 26 to prohibit "bank nights" and other drawings in all Chicago theaters. It was estimated recently that $6,000,000 had been distributed in prize drawings in 25 Chicago theaters during the past two years. Individual prizes had run as high as $2750.

Commissioner Allman's order came after Attorney General Otto Kerner had ruled that "bank nights" constituted lotteries and violated Illinois statutes, subjecting operators to fines up to $2000. The Chicago Better Business Bureau launched a campaign against the drawings last month.

# 30 Kentucky Counties Go Dry

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Thirty of 38 Kentucky counties holding local-option elections in 1936 voted out liquor, according to Dr. A. C. Graham, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Kentucky. Several other counties are scheduled to vote on the question in 1937.

"This dry territory," says the Anti-Saloon League executive, "should elect a majority of members of the next General Assembly. This indicates the possibility of a return to state-wide prohibtion in the near future."

Kentucky has 51 distilleries in active operation, the largest being in Louisville.

Liquor interests are fighting these elections vigorously. Nine proposed county elections were set aside before the vote on technicalities raised by liquor dealers and two elections, which had gone in favor of the drys, were invalidated.

The Anti-Saloon League, at its annual meeting, attacked advertising efforts to induce girls and women to drink and rededicated itself to the task of abolishing alcoholic liquors and aiding the passage of local option laws.

Counties voting dry—all except one since Sept. 5—are: Magoffin, Taylor, Edmonson, Owsley, Bracken, Clinton, Clay, Pulaski, Martin, Russell, Whitley, Crittenden, Breckinridge, Menifee, Leslie, Morgan, Marshall, Barren, Metcalfe, Livingston, Knox, Elliott, Owen, Rockcastle, Casey, Pendleton, Laurel, Owen, Allen and Lyon. Voting wet were: Lee, Johnson, Carroll, Henry, Trimble, Rowan, Lawrence and Pike.

# Hunt for Kidnaper Of Mattson Lad Is Brought to a Halt

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 29 (AP)—Apparent fears for the safety of 10-year-old Charles Mattson brought search for the kidnap victim to an abrupt standstill here today. At the Mattson home, a single electric light bulb burned at dawn while none of the occupants stirred. Searching parties which have scoured the Tacoma area returned to their headquarters. Guards around the home were withdrawn.

Dr. W. W. Mattson, wealthy father of the boy, announced publicly he would make no attempt to communicate with the kidnaper until advised by authorities to do so.

Department of Justice agents, who assumed full charge of the investigation, vouchsafed no explanation of the cessation of activities. Dr. Mattson, who verified the "stop" orders given himself and searchers, also offered no reason.

Unofficial observers deduced fears for the boy's safety were responsible. It was known the justice agents expressed such fears in canceling a projected minute search of territory surrounding the home. Police officials said the agents reasoned the kidnaper might kill Charles if he had him secreted somewhere near by and heard officers approaching.

At Washington, J. Edgar Hoover pledged the "full co-operation" of the Department of Justice in solving the Tacoma disappearance. Mr. Hoover declined to say whether he would come to Tacoma to take personal charge of the case. Other sources indicated he probably would not.

## *'Curlytop' Wins Coat for Waving Hand to Railmen*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ELKHART, Ind., Dec. 29—Eight-year-old "Curlytop" has a beautiful new winter outfit to wear these days, and she has 71 railroad men to thank for it. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Schmidt of this city. Her real name is Violet Kathleen.

For two years she has been waving a greeting each day to the crews on the railroad, which passes the little house of her father, a WPA worker. Rain or shine, as the train approaches, she dashes out of the house and down to the fence along the railroad right-of-way.

To the railroaders on the line she is known as "Curlytop," the little girl with the sunny smile. The name was given her by a dining-car steward whose day is not complete without a glimpse of the friendly little girl.

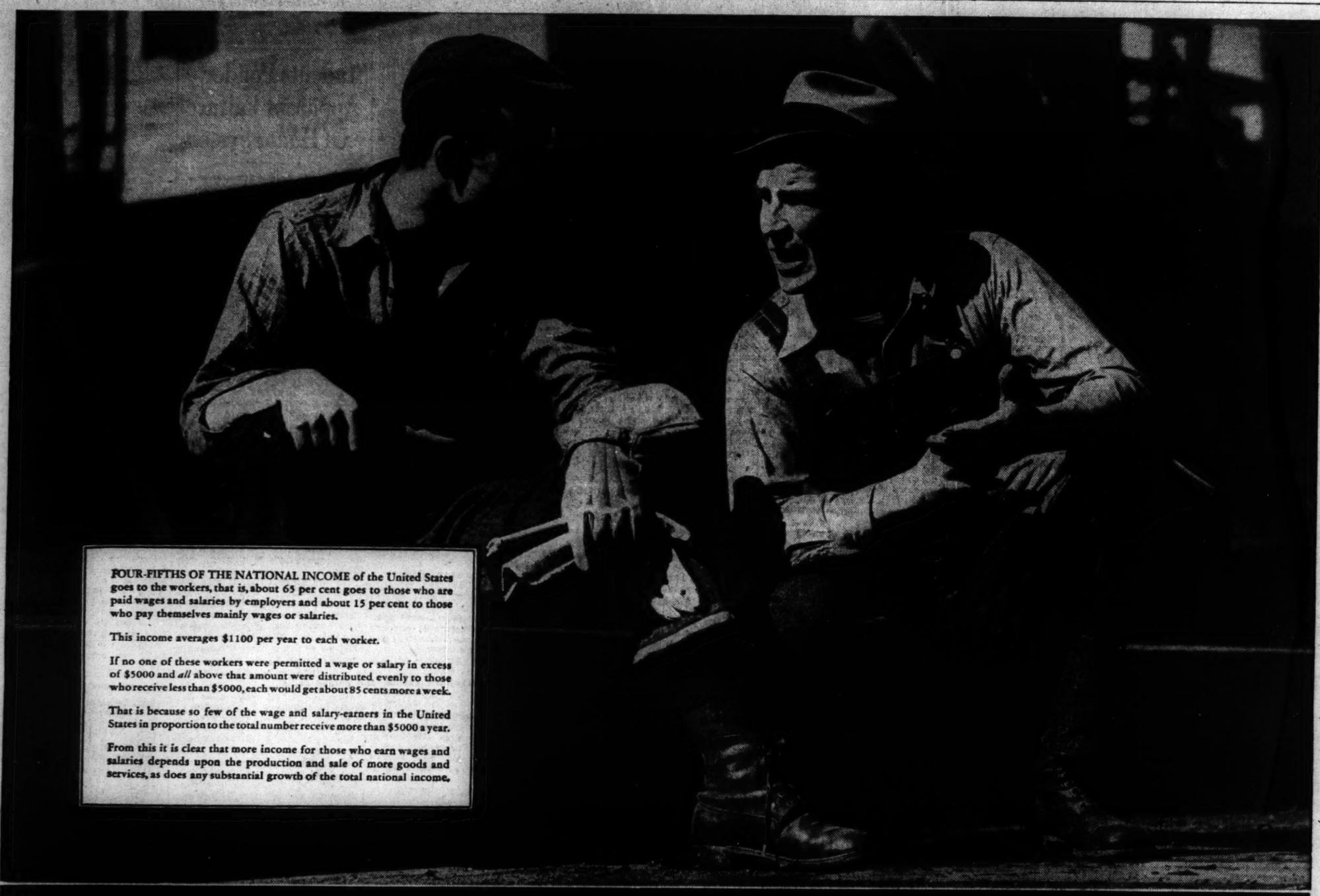
This year the trainmen made a material expression of their appreciation. Engineer E. B. Gulmyer, of the Twentieth Century Limited, came to "Curlytop's" door. In his arms he carried a beautiful fur-trimmed coat and a matched set of gloves, scarf and hat. In his hand was a cash present and a letter from 71 admiring trainmen of the New York Central Lines.

## Philadelphia Threatens Employees With Pictures

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29—Spectators at budget sessions of the City Council may have their pictures taken free in future, City Controller Robert C. White, threatened Dec. 24 to arrange for group photographs of those in the galleries—for the purpose of identifying city and county employees who take time out to go "sightseeing" in the council chamber.

"I'm serving notice," he said, "that any city employee leaving his job to visit City Council is liable to have his pay docked. There is no reason for anyone without business there going to City Council during business hours." The reason for the Controller's remarks was the fact that the preceding day the galleries were packed with job-holders who loudly applauded county officers who objected to receiving pay cuts.

FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE NATIONAL INCOME of the United States goes to the workers, that is, about 65 per cent goes to those who are paid wages and salaries by employers and about 15 per cent to those who pay themselves mainly wages or salaries.

This income averages $1100 per year to each worker.

If no one of these workers were permitted a wage or salary in excess of $5000 and *all* above that amount were distributed evenly to those who receive less than $5000, each would get about 85 cents more a week.

That is because so few of the wage and salary-earners in the United States in proportion to the total number receive more than $5000 a year.

From this it is clear that more income for those who earn wages and salaries depends upon the production and sale of more goods and services, as does any substantial growth of the total national income.

# "What does business care about you and me?"

Anyone who knows anything about business knows that the query which heads this advertisement is Foolish Question No. 1.

As well ask: what do your lungs care about air, what does a fish care about water, what does a politician care about votes?

Business *lives* by the people—by people like "you and me"—for people are the only market for the things Business produces and sells.

Folks in business *are* people—weary and energetic and worried and hopeful people—customers of other fellows' businesses—even as you and I.

That's all very well, you may say, for the majority of businesses, but how about the big ones—the special privilege stuff and all—how about that?

Okeh, let us ask you: what great business do you know that grew big *without having customers,* what business can stay big unless it continues to *please* the customers it has?

No, the facts are all the other way.

The bigger a business, *the more stake it has in seeing the average man prosper.*

The bigger a business, *the more vital it is that it have customers with the buying power, after paying for food, shelter and clothing, to afford the other things business has for sale.*

And smart businesses in this country have learned that they can't simply rely on bigness. The sweetest target a quick-thinking, up-and-coming man of enterprise can have is a big competitor who isn't alive to the public's wants.

One solemn truth brought home by the depression was, that in America "When there is no business, the people perish," and every sensible business man is aware that the rule works both ways.

• • •

*This advertisement is published by*

**NATION'S BUSINESS**

A lot of things are happening that the business man wants to know about. One example, from the December number of Nation's Business:

What far-reaching effect will the amazing swing to tourist trailers have upon real estate values, housing, taxation, city development—and your business, no matter what it is? 753,000 trailers are now on the roads. 300,000 families now live in trailers. It is predicted that within twenty years half the homes will be movable homes.

Month after month 280,000 subscribers find informative, accurate, timely material in Nation's Business. Subscribers tell us that a single idea obtained from the magazine has been worth hundreds of times the subscription price.

If you'll okeh a subscription for one year at $3 or three years at $7.50 we'll start the magazine immediately and bill you later.

# Human Ingenuity in 1936: Year's Finds Raise Standards Of Walking, Heating and Eating

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—The work and home life of the new year will be brightened by a number of discoveries by natural scientists in 1936.

Anyone who has rejoiced in a pair of new shoes within the store and regretted having bought them when outside will regard the work of the British Boot and Shoe Research Association as benevolent. It has been conducting an investigation into walking, into the peculiarities of gait which are probably responsible for the behavior of the shoe.

In order to find out how walkers meet the ground the researchers procured a treadmill—a moving platform on which the subject of the investigation remains in the same place although performing the motions of walking.

**Gait Recorded by Films**

Cinematograph films recorded the gait of a large number of persons, while at the same time, instruments attached to the pedestrian recorded his reactions. Electrical thermometers, for instance, registered the skin temperatures accompanying different kinds of material and types of shoes.

The evidence accumulated is to help the manufacturers to produce the greatest variety of shoes to suit the largest number of groups. This particular sort of data has hitherto been lacking in Britain.

The noise made by footsteps has been the concern of the National Physical Laboratory in conjunction with building research. This concern has evolved a floating floor on which the walking is actually done, and this floor is separated from the structural floor by means of rubber pads, half an inch thick. The noise made by footsteps is thus considerably reduced. Noise transmitted by means of ventilation ducts has also been lessened by lining the ducts with absorbent material.

The possibilities of winter painting, so important to the unemployed, have been investigated by the Paint Research Association. These investigators have evolved an apparatus in which weather can be imitated with its differences of temperature and moisture and they have been experimenting with the drying propensities of paint.

**Experiments in Heating**

An all-weather laboratory has just been opened at the Building Research Station to help to solve heating problems in homes. This laboratory is really one room within a larger room, and between the two, any kind of weather is provided.

It has enabled the natural scientists to discover that the wall surface of the room has an effect upon heating. A breakfast room having plastered and papered walls, heated by a gas fire, does not become comfortably warm for several hours, but it does so in half to one hour if the walls consist of wooden panels.

**Transportation of Eggs**

Eggs, it has been discovered during this last year, are very susceptible to climate. In fact, eggs produced in the west of England are best marketed in the west. Cornish eggs, for instance, transported with great care, are inferior after a few days mained the same number of days in Cornwall. Cornish eggs taken to Birmingham, where conditions are more similar to Cornwall, do not deteriorate so quickly as in London.

The conclusion drawn by Dr. R. Coles of the Ministry of Agriculture is that the more humid west produces an egg with a much more open structure than that of an egg from East Anglia, which is a much drier region. The very porous eggshell is only fitted to withstand the evaporation from the egg which takes place in its own humid area. The low relative humidity of London induces a much more rapid evaporation and the egg deteriorates more rapidly.

The scarcity of Gorgonzola cheese during the Italian-Ethiopia war led some makers to start trying to produce this cheese. They were assisted by the research workers, who have discovered not only that any cheese can be produced if its particular mold is obtained, but that the peculiar flavor of a cheese can be imparted with the point of a needle.

It is said only to be necessary for the bacteriologist to make a culture of the fungus required and it can then be injected into the cheese. The injection would not be needed for any succeeding cheeses, for the atmosphere would be impregnated by the mold. The trouble these chemist-cheese-makers have is in the danger of the molds mixing. It would be difficult, for instance, to make Gorgonzola and Stilton cheeses in the same dairy.

A new industry has been made possible by the discovery at Long Ashton Research Station. It was shown how to convert fruit which is blemished and unsuitable for the fresh fruit market into fruit sirup. In order that none of the fresh fruit flavors shall be lost by heating, a cold process is employed. The fruit juice is obtained by intense pressure of the pulp of sound fresh fruit. This juice is clarified and mixed with pure sugar and then filtered.

It is used with milk puddings or to flavor milk shakes, and there is a good demand for it at milk bars. Already 100,000 gallons of the sirups have been produced.

Eight research associations of different industries, in co-operation with the department of scientific and industrial research, have each made some contribution to the smoother running of industry or the home for the new year.

## Famous Virginia Estate May Become Travelers' Retreat

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—The famous and beautiful estate in the Blue Ridge Mountains, not long ago a fashionable club for men of wealth and more recently a real estate development project, is to be turned into something akin to a retreat for the traveler, if the powers granted the new Swannanoa Foundation, Inc., in a charter approved by the state corporation commission are carried into effect.

Plans for this new project, which was said to be without parallel anywhere, call for the erection of 100 model cottages, which may be occupied without cost by anyone who feels that he needs a few days of quiet readjustment. Nightly a tower of flame will provide a beacon from the mountain-top to guide the seeker after solitude, food and shelter, rest and peace of mind.

While officers of the foundation are yet to be elected, the papers of incorporation show that Gorham Tufts of New York, characterized as a financier, philosopher and world traveler, heads the undertaking. According to the charter, the foundation will be a non-profit organization. Beverly H. Davis, Richmond attorney, named as counsel, said the project would be supported by donations.

Besides providing a refuge for the poor and helpless, Davis said, plans contemplate the establishment of a radio station at Swannanoa to broadcast educational lectures and expressions of religious views.

Joseph H. Crenshaw of Richmond, president of the Swannanoa Development Corporation, said Tufts had been negotiating for the property for nearly two years. "He has an idea," Crenshaw continued, "which he believes will benefit the underdog. He is a believer in the doctrine of helping people to help themselves. As far as I know, his idea has never before been put into execution in this country or elsewhere."

Crenshaw explained that the tower of flame was to be one of the outstanding features of the Swannanoa Foundation. "It will not be electric lights, but a flame which will shoot skyward every night to notify the traveler, whatever his state in life, that a welcome and period of rest and comfort await him," he said.

## Parole Inquiry Ordered By Illinois Governor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 29 (AP)—The Illinois parole system is the subject of an investigation, ordered by Gov. Henry Horner and put in charge of T. P. Sullivan, acting head of parole supervision.

Governor Horner said that a 30-day leave of absence had been granted George T. Scully, who has been superintendent of paroles. Mr. Sullivan, former chief of police here, is superintendent of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation.


230-MILE SHORT-CUT to FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

Drive to Baltimore over excellent roads—and on to one of the modern Old Bay Line steamers. No tedium—no draining of gas. Rest and relax while you and your car travel to Norfolk, eliminating fatigue of a 230-mile drive.

JUST OVERNIGHT

Leave BALTIMORE 6:30 P. M., arrive NORFOLK 6:30 A. M. Enjoy a superb dinner—music, dancing, games, refreshing sleep. Drive away from the dock next morning without delay.

Autos any make $4 | One-Way Fare $4 | Round Trip 30 Days $5

Special fare Fri. and Sats. $5.50. Outside staterooms $1.75, others to $4.50. Staterooms SAME PRICE for one or more persons.

RESERVATIONS SHOULD BE MADE IN ADVANCE

Write for illustrated booklet "Save 230-Miles" with road map and complete information. R. I. JONES, G. P. A., Old Bay Line, Pier 26, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

OLD BAY LINE

If so, be sure to see the Hotel, Resort, and Travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.


## New Glass Substitute Is Stronger, Lighter, and Clearer

Left Photo by Benedict Frankel

John Borchester
Shown Machining Pentalite on Lathe
Inset—Girl Looking Through a 9½-Inch Thickness of Pentalite

Finished Products
Group of Articles Reveals Adaptability of Pentalite to Molding, Carving, and Machining

# New Shatterproof 'Glass' Takes Light Around Corner

*By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 29—Chemistry's latest marvel, a transparent, crystal-clear plastic, stronger than glass and shatterproof, went on display today, as leading academic and industrial researchists gathered here for the ninety-eighth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Together with new electron-tube devices, heavy water, records and instrument-gathered data from the last Stevens-Anderson stratosphere balloon ascension, and a more efficient solar steam engine than Dr. Charles G. Abbot exhibited a year ago, "pontalite," as the novel plastic has been labeled by the E. I. du Pont De Nemours Company, offered unusual manifestations of activity in the laboratories of leading American natural scientists. Among the more prominent exhibitors this year are Arthur Compton, Robert A. Millikan, Irving Langmuir, W. F. G. Swann, Maj. Albert W. Stevens and Harold Urey. In addition, instrument firms and industrial establishments have joined with universities to make the association exhibitions of research one of the largest and most comprehensive ever held under one roof, according to competent observers.

**Gold Mine of Surprises**

Pontalite, or, to chemists, "methyl methacrylate monomer," proved a veritable gold mine of surprises. Appearing to be an excellent grade of optical glass, it not only was clearer so far as the camera was concerned, but weighed less than half as much. Furthermore, it proved capable of resisting a tension of more than five tons to the square inch. Molded into a long rod and bent into pretzel shape, it was capable of transporting light along its length much as a wire transports electricity.

This quality of transmitting light edgewise and around corners is believed valuable in commercial advertising for artsaic signs and for indirect illumination of instrument panels. Instead of being amorphous, a large ball of it bounced repeatedly on the floor without breaking. Its clarity and light weight make it an ideal substitute for glass in automobile windshields and windows. It proves ideal for aircraft, where it already has been tested.

According to reports of chemical engineers responsible for the development, this new industrial product is described as a "methacrylic acid ester prepared by dehydrohalogenating alpha or beta halogenated isobutyric esters," a process demonstrated by four test tubes.

The first was filled with a liquid, the second was more viscous or glutinous, the third even more so, while the fourth was very hard, so hard that the tube dropped on the floor broke into fragments, leaving a solid plastic mold.

Other demonstrations showed how it could be machined on a lathe, and molded. A display of articles consisted of sheets, rods and tubes, including a hollow hexagonal tube and tubes in bright colors. There also was a large cylinder, an example of mass casting. Among molded objects were a steering wheel, automobile distributor head and combs. Fabricated articles included nuts and bolts which were machined, an umbrella handle and o flowered disk which were carved, a crystal ball, cylinders and candlesticks. Numerous colored objects showed what could be done for art by the addition of dyes and pigments.

**Five-Year Development**

Pontalite may thus be cut, cemented, carved, drilled, polished, molded or sawed. It resists concentrated hydrochloric acid and sulphuric acid solutions as high as 50 per cent. Although it will burn, combustion takes place about as slowly as for a stick of oak. The first discovery of pontalite was made by an English chemist, Roland Hill, but it has taken 12 chemists and their laboratory assistants more than five years to perfect the present article.

Prominently displayed as a main attraction was the National Geographic-United States Army Air corps stratosphere balloon, Explorer II, in which major Stevens and Capt. Orvil Anderson made their record-breaking flight on Nov. 11, 1935. All electrical connections, manholes, landing bumper and primary rigging have been preserved just as they were on the day of the flight. Also exhibited was the official meteorograph which recorded the height attained by the balloonists, and the official spectograph with its wicker basket and parachute, the oblique and vertical cameras.

**National Geographic Banner**

Above the exhibit flew the tricolored bars of the National Geographic Society's blue, brown and green banner, representing the sky, earth and the sea. This flag has been to both ends of the earth, to the greatest altitude reached by men and to the greatest depth yet gained beneath the sea.

Dr. Abbot, secretary of Smithsonian Institution of Washington, D. C., exhibited the most powerful and efficient solar engine he has yet constructed, probably the most practical sun-engine yet built since engineers became interested in the problem back in 1860. His "thermos bottle" heat collector produces steam directly for power purposes, the engine developing about one sixth of a horsepower within five minutes after the sun begins to shine. "I am not trying to build a sun engine for commercial use," Dr. Abbot said, "but merely want to set up the fundamentals by which sun power can be turned to use whenever industry finds a place for it."

## Fish and Game Plans For Cherokee Forest

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ATLANTA, Ga.—A program for increasing fish and game in the million-acre Cherokee National Forest will be one of the CCC work projects in Tennessee for the eighth enrollment period, according to Joseph C. Kircher, southern regional forester, whose headquarters are at Atlanta.

Mr. Kircher said that 45,000 rainbow trout are being reared by the CCC on the headwaters of the Tellico river. The Knox County Chapter of the Tennessee Sportsmen's Association is co-operating with the Forest Service and the trout will be used to restock the streams of the Cherokee forest. Surveys, being made of the streams in the forest, will furnish the basis for a comprehensive fish-management plan intended to make the forest one of the fine fishing areas in the eastern United States.

Fish and game activities on the Cherokee will center, during the winter, around the game protective area on the Bald, Tellico and Citico rivers, Mr. Kircher said. Under a recent agreement with the conservation authorities of Tennessee, it is possible for federal authorities to secure adequate protection for fish and game on the national forest. Mr. Kircher predicted that Tennessee's co-operation will result in bringing deer, turkey and other wild life back to the mountains of Tennessee.

Mr. Kircher said 22 CCC camps had been allotted to Tennessee to work on forestry projects. Eleven are in the Cherokee forest, 16 have been assigned to TVA forestry work, and six are engaged on projects on state and private lands.

## High Democrats Invited

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The President's inaugural committee said yesterday all Democratic National Committee members and all Democratic state chairmen and vice-chairmen would be invited to watch the inaugural parade Jan. 20 from the reviewing stand in front of the White House.

# Geologists Name Woman a Fellow Among 18 Others

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Geological Society of America opened its forty-ninth annual convention today with the election of Prof. Charles Palache of Harvard University as president and the selection of 19 geologists as fellows of the society.

Dr. Norman L. Bowen of the Geophysical Laboratory in Washington—the first man to identify mullite, heat-resisting element used in spark plugs and electrical insulators—at the same time became president-elect of the Mineralogical Society of America. The two organizations are in joint convention.

Dr. Palache succeeds Dr. W. C. Mendenhall, chief of the U. S. Geological Survey; Dr. Bowen succeeds Prof. William S. Bayley of the University of Illinois.

The Geological Society officers elected with Dr. Palache included vice-presidents, W. O. Hotchkiss, president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.; Dr. G. D. Harris of Ithaca, N. Y.; secretary Prof. Charles P. Berkey of Columbia University; Prof. C. R. Longwell of Yale University.

The Geological Society elected 19 scientists—one of them a woman—to membership. The woman was Dr. Alice Evelyn Wilson of the Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.

Others elected were: Carl Colton Branson, Brown University; Roland Wilbur Brown, U. S. Geological Survey; Edwin Harris Colbert, assistant curator of vertebrate paleontology, the American Museum of Natural History; Lloyd Wellington Fisher, Bates College, Lewiston, Maine; Phillip Krieger, Columbia University; Ralph M. Leggette, U. S. Geological Survey; Henry S. Sharp, Columbia University; Victor T. Springfield, U. S. Geological Survey; Charles V. Theis, U. S. Geological Survey.

The Mineralogical Society, recognizing contributors to the science of mineralogy, elected these fellows: Louis C. Graton, Harvard University; Warren J. Mead, Frederick K. Morris, and Waldemar Lindgren, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Gilman S. Stanton, New York.

"Mineralogy is beginning to play a new part in international politics," said Dr. Bayley.

"Since the World War it has been evident that the most fertile cause of strife between nations is the necessity of those nations that are overpopulated to seek more land or increase their resources and become more industrialized.

"The development of industries, however, depends very largely upon mineral resources. If these are not present in sufficient quantities it is thought necessary to seek them outside the nation's own boundaries.

"Germany, Italy, and Japan furnish illustrations of countries which are restless because of their great lack of resources within their own boundaries. Today, there are few areas of potential mineral resources that are not under the watch of the great powers."

Scientists hope, he said, that study will result in economic readjustments "that will remove the pressure which in the past has been an excuse in the waging of wars."

# Chemists 'Wash' Petroleum For Purer Gasoline

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Two Pennsylvania State College professors told the American Chemical Society yesterday how petroleum is being "washed" in an effort to find new and better fuels to use in aviation engines as well as in the ordinary motor car.

Prof. Merrell R. Fenske and Dr. K. A. Varteressian said the "washing" is done to eliminate undesirable substances in gasoline.

It is done by solvent extraction in place of fractional distillation.

In fractional extraction the constituents of oils, when "washed" with liquid solvents, such as aniline, separate because of their different solubilities. In distillation the separation depends on their vaporization at different boiling points.

The "washing" process is speedier, too.

The scientists reported that they experimented with a particular hydrocarbon mixture which is likely to occur in most petroleums or in most gasolines—methylcyclohexane and normal heptane.

They said they were able to achieve the desired separation of the hydrocarbons in the course of 10 extractions. They might have used as many as 100 distillations to get the same result.

Professor Fenske said their experiments indicated that the process could be done on an industrial scale, more efficiently and with less energy than by distillation.

Besides being able to enhance the antiknock measuring stick by keeping the methylcyclohexane, Professor Fenske said that the same basic principles could be applied to many other problems of petroleum refining.

The society, opening a week's symposium, was assured in a review of 1936 that the United States is outstripping the world in the development of synthetic products.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, who won the Nobel Prize for his work with "heavy water" and "heavy Hydrogen," announced he had been able to obtain sufficient quantities of "heavy oxygen" to permit experimental use.

He described apparatus which produced water containing heavy oxygen at 1000 times the speed with which it had been previously obtainable.

Dr. Urey said that plants could be fed "tagged items" of heavy oxygen to obtain new data on what happens when oxygen of a greater atomic weight than the common form is absorbed.

## Research

(Continued from Page 1)

devices for detecting electrons and measuring their mass, charge and velocity. They are produced in the free state, snatched from their ordinary habitat in atoms by boiling them out of metals with heat or exploding them out by light or X-rays. They can be knocked out by bombardment of gaseous molecules or by the energetic radiations from radioactive materials. They are pulled this way and that by electric fields set up between cunningly devised electrodes in vacuum tubes. They are caught on drops of fog or in metal cages operating like fly-traps. Fluorescent light detects them as they strike certain salts and crystals or they are loaded or unloaded on tiny drops of oil whose motions under gravity and electric fields give proof of their number and charge. Out of these and other experiments has come knowledge of their basic properties and strange actions." They behave both like waves and particles.

**Value to Research**

In addition to the practical uses to which electrons have been put, the Fleming valve, Coolidge X-ray tube and a variety of tubes for radio sending and electric power control and conversion, Dr. Compton summed up their value to research.

In chemistry they have helped solve the mystery of valency and a study of the spectra of gases furnished the explanation of magnetism. Examination of electricity passing through gases yielded the conclusion that all stars have similar chemical composition despite their markedly different spectra. Chemical atomic weights disclosed themselves to be not simple multiples of a basic unit but atoms built out of the same building units.

Many of the electron instruments developed in recent years exhibit remarkable powers. So accurate is one, for instance, that Dr. Compton asserts it can calculate the energy of a trans-Atlantic radio signal and translating the answer into work energy discloses the rate to about equal the amount of energy needed to lift a fly seven inches in a year.

"The end of the electron's story is far from told," he said in conclusion. "Every fact or relationship of the electron appears fuzzy with uncertainties when closely examined, and it can truly be said that every discovery discloses a dozen new problems. The field of practical and commercial uses of electronic devices is still in the early stages of exploration."


A WORD OF APPRECIATION and BEST WISHES to MONITOR READERS

To you, the readers of The Christian Science Monitor, the Sinclair Refining Company extends its thanks for your patronage during the past year.

Through the pages of this publication you have permitted us to enter your homes and speak to you about Sinclair products. We want you to know that the business given us as a result of our Monitor advertising will always be deeply appreciated.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

SINCLAIR


# Having Horse Sense Means That You Are a Little More 'Dumb' Than a Cow

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 29 (AP)—After all these years of saying that people "should have more horse sense," it now turns out it should have been "cow sense" all along.

The horse, as an animal of intelligence, rates behind old bossy, and just ahead of sheep, another much-maligned animal, so far as anything but lamb chops are concerned.

All this Miss Pearl Gardner of Cornell University's Agricultural School told today to the convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

It took her five years, starting in 1931, and with infinite patience, she studied 72 horses, 48 cows and 11 sheep.

"When it comes to learning by observation, there's no question the cow is much smarter than a horse," said Miss Gardner. "It doesn't matter whether the horse is a polo pony or a Percheron. I worked with both. Even sheep give horses a pretty good run for it, mentally."

Where the horse has been fooling everyone, apparently, is that he trusts man far more than any other barnyard animal.

He responds to human guidance instinctively, and thus is better at automatic learning. But he winds up doing many things that are not all right, as far as he is concerned, but get him a nice reputation because they're what he's told to do.

"Now a cow, for instance," said Miss Gardner, "farmers say she's dumb because she won't walk right up to her stanchion and be locked in for the night. Actually she's smart, according to her own lights. She knows she'll have to stand there for hours without moving, once they get hold of her.

"Cows catch on to things quicker, remember better. And strangely enough, the champion cows that gave the most milk were the smartest of all cows. But polo ponies make the same mistakes that draft horses do. And sheep despite their timidity can be taught tricks such as taking a handkerchief out of your pocket, rolling a barrel, shaking hands, just as easily as a horse."

# Floating Trailer for Museum

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 — Coincidentally with the statement by Clyde R. Miller, associate professor of educational sociology at Teachers College, Columbia University, that the trend of trailer life will rout provincialism and give people a fuller knowledge of themselves and their brothers, to the cultivation of a more tolerant attitude and greater neighborliness, comes the announcement, made at the American Museum of Natural History, that Mr. and Mrs. Philip Plant are going so far as to take a trailer to Africa, to use in a field trip for the museum.

Not only that, but the trailer will be a floating trailer. This is expected to make accessible many rivers and creeks that have, in the past, either had to be forded—with sometimes indifferent results—or left strictly alone.

The Plant expedition is going into Kenya and Tanganyika, to collect specimens for an ostrich and a wart-hog group for the Akeley African Hall of the museum. It leaves within a short time.

Commenting on the prospect, Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, director of the museum, says that everybody who has done any of this kind of exploring is looking with the greatest interest and curiosity on the venture. As Dr. Andrews has abundant reason to know—after his many forties into the Gobi and other isolated spots on the globe, any innovation which can add to the mobility of an expedition, resulting in the saving of time, not only in covering ground but in setting up and striking camp, as well as in cartage of laboratory equipment, will endear itself to future expeditions.

**Refrigeration**

The trailer Mr. Plant has chosen is 19 feet long and has sliding doors to make it into three compartments. It has a self-contained electric generating system, a fully equipped kitchen, an all-wave radio receiving set, electric fans, and enough gas to supply a gas-operated ice box for a period of 12 weeks.

When camp is made, the trailer becomes living quarters, with a 10-foot awning to shade the copper-screened windows. The trailer will be convoyed by a touring car, in which the personnel will ride from place to place.

**Roads Negotiable**

Dr. James L. Clark, director of the museum's department of expedition preparation, has been on several expeditions to Africa himself, and is convinced that the trailer is what explorers to this region have been waiting for. He says that most of the roads in the section to be visited by Mr. and Mrs. Plant are often rough and narrow, but that they have been traveled by automobiles and trucks pretty continuously in latter years, so there is no reason to suppose the trailer can't follow where the car can go.

The addition of floating equipment is pretty nearly a matter of genius, and should bring into the realm of possibility many a short cut, or an exploration that has either been impossible up to now, or possible only under the most hazardous and disagreeable conditions.

## Missouri City's Most Courteous Children Honored

PARIS, Mo., Dec. 29 (AP)—Liza Sproul, 8, and George Nevins, 13, were honored Dec. 27 at a union church service for being the most polite and courteous children in this northeast Missouri city during 1936, and especially during December. Each received a cash prize of $10.

The award is an annual custom here. Henry J. Boatner, who passed on in 1922, set aside $500 in his will, the income of which was to provide prize money for the most courteous girl and boy. An award has been made every year since then.

Mr. Boatner was inspired in his bequest by the kindness of 9-year-old Phoebe Sparks to his aged mother and himself. Miss Sparks, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Sparks, was the first girl winner. She now is Mrs. J. B. Corkins and lives in St. Louis. Stuart Bassett, the first boy winner, is a traveling salesman.

Liza Sproul, one of the youngest ever to receive the award, is in the third grade. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sproul.

George Nevins is in the eighth grade and works outside school hours at a feed and produce company to aid in supporting his widowed mother, Mrs. Margaret Belle Nevins.

The awards were presented by the Rev. Harold Roberts. The names of the committee members who select the winners are never made public.


Rogers Peet

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*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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# Montreal Here at Boston Garden For Hockey Game With Rival Bruins Tonight

## All Depends On Conacher For Maroons

**Probable Garden Lineup**

| Boston | | Montreal |
|---|---|---|
| Cook, lw | | rw, Marker |
| Weiland, c | | c, Gracie |
| Goldsworthy, rw | | lw, Cain |
| Portland, ld | | rd, Evans |
| Shore, rd | | ld, Carson |
| Thompson, g | | g, Connell |

Alternates—Beattie, Smith, Clapper, Getliffe, Cowley, Sands, Schmidt, Hollett, Jerwa for Boston; Wentworth, Conacher, Ward, Northcott, Voss, Trottier, Blinco, Robinson, Radley, Runge for Montreal.

By Web Morse

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Just about the last time the Montreal Maroons invaded Boston to play the Bruins at the Garden—Nov. 26, to be exact—a story broke that Lionel Conacher would retire. Later his retirement was postponed until the conclusion of the season.

This time their arrival—tonight—is magnified by the hopeful return of that same Lionel Conacher to the Maroons lineup following absence for a few games through injury. Big Conny is no longer a youngster in hockey, he has mellowed a little in aggressiveness and has slowed down somewhat in speed, but he still is the major factor in the Maroon team.

During the past few weeks Conacher has not been equal to playing his best hockey. With his decline in efficiency the Maroons declined. The greatest all-round athlete Canada ever produced is the "backbone" of that team in more ways than one. He is a power offensively, a retaining wall defensively and a steadying influence to the other players.

Since leaving Boston, Maroons have met with other disturbing handicaps such as the loss of Marvin "Cyclone" Wentworth and Carl Voss. When here last Russ Blinco and Earl Robinson were below par. All four are now ready for action and if Conny plays, the Maroons are sure to give these Bruins a busy 60 minutes.

Numerous changes have taken place in the Montreal lineup of late. Manager Tommy Gorman has been forced to seek reinforcement during the epidemic of sidelined players and four former Boston players have been added to the roster in Max Kaminsky, Jerry Shannon, Roger Jenkins and Paul Runge. Probably the first two will be farmed out now that the regulars have returned. Jenkins probably will be disposed of. Another move to fortify has been the recalling of Bill Beveridge, goalie, who will stick around to aid Connell in an emergency.

After losing several hard-fought games the Maroons came back to the victory column Saturday night by defeating the Americans, 4-3 in overtime. While Maroons were scoring their triumph the Bruins disappointed a good-sized gathering of Maple Leaf fans at the Gardens by besting the flashy Toronto club, 2 to 1.

Several of the Bruins were severely bumped in this encounter, but all are ready to take the ice against Maroons tonight. In that Toronto contest, Roy Goldsworthy and Ray Getliffe were the scoring heroes with a goal each. The other games tonight will see the hapless Chicago Black Hawks play host to the speedy Canadiens in Chicago and Rangers at Americans in New York in their third intra-city game, each having won one to date.

Verbal and written bombasts concerning the defensive style of hockey played by the Hawks have failed to penetrate the controlling powers, who still believe the team is utilizing tactics most productive.

After tonight's game the Bruins prepare for a New Year's Eve battle with Rangers at New York and then hustle right back here to rest up for a return engagement at the Boston Garden Sunday night. Next Tuesday the Detroit Red Wings make their second visit of the season.

## *Bruin Line Alex Connell Will Need to Watch*

By a Staff Photographer

**Left to Right—Charlie Sands, Right Wing; Bill Cowley, Center; Ray Getliffe, Left Wing**

These Youngsters Started the Season as the Third Line for the Bruins, but Have Gathered Reputation as One of the Highest-Scoring "Kid" Lines in the National Hockey League Today

## Same Old Story

*By the Associated Press*

New York, Dec. 29

What do college football coaches talk about when they get together? You guessed it—football.

One session in advance of the coaches convention today went like this:

Bo McMillin, Indiana: "Well, Lou, what material have you got coming up next year?"

Lou Little, Columbia: "Nothing. Not a thing. Very poor freshman bunch. How about you?"

McMillin: "Only fair."

Ray Morrison, Vanderbilt: "Oh, you fellows always say that. Always singing the blues."

McMillin: "Well, what have you got, Ray?"

Morrison: "Nothing much." (General laughter.)

## Seeded Players Dominate Indoor Tennis Tourney

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—The seeded players still continued to dominate both branches of the singles in the United States junior and boys lawn tennis indoor championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory, with 11 still remaining in the juniors and all eight in the boys, at the conclusion of the second rounds yesterday.

With two exceptions, they all scored easy victories. Only Albert Ritzenberg, the Philadelphia schoolboy, and Robert A. Low, of Choate School, seeded seventh and tenth among the juniors, were required to play three sets. Six colleges are still in the running, with Harvard represented by three, Kenyon College by the two leading seeded players, Don McNeill and Morey Lewis, and New York University, two each. Princeton, City College and William and Mary are the others. Peddie, Scarborough, and DeWitt Clinton High School have also more than a single representative.

Ritzenberg had the hardest struggle, winning from Joel Adler, 8—6, 5—7, 7—5; while Low disposed of Peter Lauck, of Princeton, 4—6, 11—9, 6—4.

Lewis made his debut with a 6—1, 6—1 victory over Orme Wilson, of St. Marks, while McNeill had an even easier time to win, 6—0, 6—0, from Alfred I. Jaffe of the University of Chicago.

Among the boys, Harper H. Ink Jr., the California leader, was also an easy victor, 6—1, 6—0, while William Umstaedter, next in order on the seeded list, made his debut with a victory, 6—3, 6—2, over a Staten Island schoolboy, Warren D'Alessandro.

The doubles got under way today, following the third round of the singles with 26 junior pairs, headed by McNeill and Lewis, and 13 boys teams, with Ink playing with Melvin Schwartzman, third seeded boy, at the top of the list. G. E. T.

**College Hockey**

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 29 (AP)—Three intercollegiate hockey teams, the Princeton, Williams and Union sextets, arrived in Princeton yesterday to begin a week of intensive practice in preparation for vacation contests. The Massachusetts skaters are scheduled to face Cornell and Dartmouth at Rye, N. Y., before meeting Princeton here Saturday. Union will oppose Cornell today, also at Rye.

**Columbia Five Triumphs**

HAVANA, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Columbia University basketball team, making its first appearance in the Havana winter sports carnival, trounced the Vedado Tennis Club quintet, 45 to 20, on the club's court last night. The game, originally scheduled for Saturday night, was postponed then because of rain.

**Cuban Girls Win From Miami**

HAVANA, Dec. 29 (AP)—A selected team of Cuban girl basketball players defeated the Miami girls' team, 19 to 17, last night, in a game which was arranged as part of Havana's winter sports carnival.

## Chess

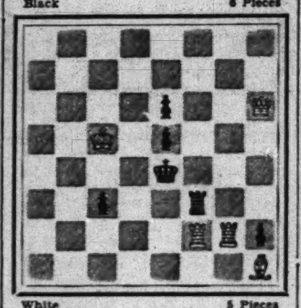
By Frederick R. Chevalier

Dec. 29, 1936

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

By O. Wurzburg

Black 6 Pieces



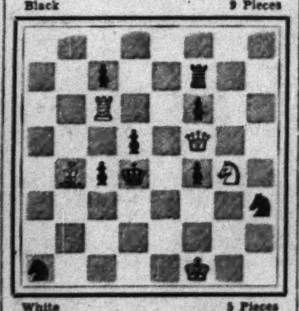
White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Good Companion, July 9, 1921)

**Problem No. 1892**

By O. Wurzburg

Black 9 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Checkmate, December, 1901. Note the return of the key piece to its initial square.)

**Solutions to Problems**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1889. | K1-Q3 | |
| No. 1890. | 1. K-R2 | P-QR4 |
| | 2. Q-QR4 | |
| | 1. ——— | B-R6 |
| | 2. Q-KR6 | |
| | 1. ——— | P-KR3 or 4 |
| | 2. Q-KKt4 | |
| | 1. ——— | B-B6 |
| | 2. Q-KB6 | |
| | 1. ——— | Kt-K3 |
| | 2. Q-Q6ch | |
| | 1. ——— | Kt else |
| | 2. Q-B5ch | |
| | 1. ——— | B-K5 |
| | 2. B-B4ch | |

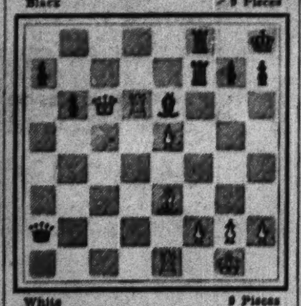
End-Game No. 336. White draws with 1 Q-B3ch, QxQ; 2 PxQch, K-B5; 3 Kt-K4, P-Q4; 4 Kt-B6, B-K4; 5 KtxP, and draws, since Black can never force the K from the corner.

**End-Game**

In this position, from Kahn-O. Bernstein, Paris, 1926, Black is able to win in two or three moves.

End-Game No. 337

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

Black to play and win

**Notes**

Capablanca has now returned to his native Cuba. His stay in New York was marked by two notable exhibitions: the first at the Manhattan Chess Club on Dec. 13, 1936, where he met three consulting teams simultaneously, losing one game and drawing the other two; and the second at the Marshall Chess Club on Dec. 14, 1936, where he met 23 opponents simultaneously, defeating 20, drawing three and losing one.

The Massachusetts State Chess Association has just issued a nine-page mimeographed bulletin of local and state chess news that should be a model for other state chess associations, the Illinois association being excepted, since it has been issuing a printed bulletin for a year or so.

In Massachusetts there are three active leagues, with team tournaments, Boston boasts nine chess clubs, with other clubs in Lynn, Lowell, Lawrence, Beverly, New Bedford, Plymouth, Weymouth, Pittsfield, Northampton, Springfield, Franklin County, Holyoke, Ware, and Hartford and Thompsonville (both in Connecticut). Chess is being actively sponsored in schools, with an interscholastic championship being scheduled to start Jan. 15, 1937. Chief among those to be congratulated for this graphic evidence of increasing chess interest in Massachusetts is Franklin J. Sanborn, secretary of the Massachusetts State Chess Association.

**Chess in 1936**

Max Euwe, an Amsterdam school teacher, became the new world's champion by drawing the thirtieth game of his match with Dr. Alekhine, Parisian Franco-Russian, at Amsterdam on Dec. 15, 1936. The score was 9-8, with 13 draws. A return match in 1937 is probable, either in Holland or in Austria.

During the year there were at least 14 tournaments in which leading international experts participated. Short summaries of these follow:

Hastings, England, Dec. 27, 1935, to Jan. 4, 1936. Fine, 7½-1½; Flohr, 6½-2½; Tartakower, 6-3; Koltanowski, 5½-4½.

Soviet Trade Union Tournament, finished Jan. 30, 1936, at Moscow. A mammoth elimination affair, with a reported 700,000 contestants, from 110 trade unions. Finalists: Lisitzin and Chekover, 12-7; Konstantinopolsky and Lilienthal, 11½-7½; Botwinnik, the Soviet champion, did not play.

Margate, England, April 15 to 23. Flohr, 7½-1½; Capablanca, 7-2; Stahlberg, 5½-3½.

United States championship: Marshall having relinquished his match title, it was decided that henceforth the United States champion should be determined by tournament competition. The preliminaries were started March 28 in various New York chess clubs. Those who qualified were Factor, Simonson, Denker, Adams, Treysman, Bernstein, Dorion, and Hanauer, who, together with Dake, Fine, Horowitz, Kashdan, Kevitz, Kupchik, Reshevsky, and H. Steiner, the seeded players, made up the 16 finalists. The finals were played from April 25 to May 16 at the Hotel Astor, New York City. Here are the leading scores: Reshevsky, 11½-3½; Simonson, 11-4; Fine and Treysman, 10½-4½; Kashdan, 10-5; Dake and Kupchik, 9-6. Reshevsky thus becomes the new champion, and has his name inscribed on the Frank J. Marshall Trophy. The next competition will be held sometime in 1938.

Moscow, May 14 to June 8. A double round-robin. Capablanca, 13-5; Botwinnik, 12-6; Flohr, 9½-8½; Lilienthal, 9-9; Ragozin, 8½-9½; Dr. Lasker, 8-10.

Dresden, June 14 to 21. Alekhine 6½-2½; Engels, 6-3; Marocsy and Stahlberg, 5½-3½; Bogoljubow, 5-4.

Zandvoort, Holland, July 17 to Aug. 1 (?). Fine, 6½-2½; Euwe, 7½-3½; Keres and Tartakower, 6½-4½; Bogoljubow and Marocsy, 6-5.

Podebrad, Czechoslovakia, July 5 to Aug. 1 (?). Flohr, 13-4; Alekhine, 12½-4½; Foltys, 11-6; Pirc and Stahlberg, 10½-6½.

Nottingham, Aug. 10 to 28. One of the great modern tournaments. Capablanca and Botwinnik, 10-4; Euwe, Reshevsky, and Fine, 9½-4½; Alekhine, 9-5; Dr. Lasker and Flohr, 8½-5½.

American Chess Federation championship, Philadelphia, Aug. 15 to 30. Horowitz, 8-3; Dake and Denker, 7½-3½; Kashdan and Kupchik, 7-4.

Oslo, Sept. 13 to 20. Fine, 6½-1½; Flohr, 6-1.

Munich Chess Olympiad, Aug. 17 to Sept. 3. Twenty-one countries, each represented by an eight-man team. Hungary, led by the veteran Marocsy, 116½; Poland, 106; Germany, 106½. The United States did not compete.

Amsterdam, Oct. 10 to 22. Euwe and Fine, 5-3; Alekhine, 4½-3½.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, Nov. 16 to 23. Kashdan, 6½-1½; Seitz, 6-1; Marshall, 5-2; Cintron, 3½-3½.

At the present time the annual Hastings congress is in session. This time Fine will have Dr. Alekhine and the Austrian Blakases as his chief rivals for first honors.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

American Olympic committee decided to "weed out" oppositionists from committee.

**Three Years Ago**

Glenn Cunningham voted James E. Sullivan award as year's outstanding amateur sportsman.

**Five Years Ago**

Maribel Y. Vinson won national figure skating championship.

## St. Louis Sextet Sets World Hockey Record

ST LOUIS, Dec. 29 (AP)—The St. Louis Flyers defeated the St. Paul Saints, 2 to 1, in an American Hockey Association game last night to break the modern world hockey record for a consecutive winning streak. It was the Flyers' nineteenth game without a reverse, beating the 18-game mark hung up by the Montreal Canadiens.

It was the sixteenth victory for the Flyers. They have been tied three times. The Canadiens, in the best previous victory spurt, also were tied three times.

**N. Y. U. Wins at Chess**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—New York University won the championship of the Intercollegiate Chess League yesterday by scoring 21½ points won to 5½ points lost. College of the City of New York finished second with 21 points won and 7 lost. The Violet team still has one game to play, but even if it loses it, it cannot lose the championship. Harry Pajans, a freshman at N. Y. U., was the individual star of the tournament, winning all seven of his contests.

## Bob Quinn Adds Many Newcomers To Bees' Roster

By Edwin Rumill

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

While in the process of voicing optimism over his team's chances for 1937, President and General Manager Bob Quinn of the Bees disclosed some interesting information yesterday afternoon. In giving a pre-view of future prospects, Bob calmly uncovered the surprising news that among the squad of Bees scheduled to report to Manager Bill McKechnie for spring training at St. Petersburg early next March are exactly 19 players who were not on the Boston roster when the club opened its 1936 campaign at National League Field.

This news will undoubtedly startle a majority of the local fans, chiefly because of the inability of Quinn and McKechnie to make an important trade at the recent major league meetings. In fact, many grandstand and bleacher patrons have written to the Bees' president demanding an explanation for the club's inactivity at the sessions.

**Shops Early**

"It is true that we contributed little news of importance at the meetings," admitted Quinn yesterday, "but I want the fans to know that we are not asleep. I seldom wait until the December get-togethers to do business. I discovered years ago that it is wise to do your shopping for new talent early—before the other fellow gets busy. At the present moment we have 19 players who were not with the club at the start of the 1936 season. That should be enough new faces to keep the fans interested."

Among the 19 players mentioned above are five pitchers who together won 81 games and lost only 49 in fast Class AA company last season. Lou Fette won 25 and lost eight with St. Paul; Hutchinson won 13, lost eight, for the same club; Jim Turner had 18 won and 13 lost with Indianapolis; Bill Harris turned in a record of 15 and 10 with Buffalo; Truett Sewell, also with Buffalo, had 10 and 10.

Vic Frasier, formerly with the Chicago White Sox, is a newcomer. He won 14 and dropped seven for Dallas. Bill Perrin, once property of Cleveland, left-handed New Orleans to 17 victories and eight defeats. George Gondira, a husky young right-hander, won six out of 14 for McKeesport in the Pennsylvania State Association.

**Vast Improvement**

Other pitching prospects are Billy Weir, who made a brilliant debut near the close of the past campaign; Gene Ford from Iowa, and Art Doll, who went south last spring as a catcher but who has since been converted into a moundsman. Bill McKechnie's present list of mound hopefuls is a vast improvement over the 1936 corps.

Quinn also sees improvement in the Bees' outfield. Frank McGowan, although a veteran, was the most valuable player in the International League this past season. Deb Garms, from San Antonio, has had previous major league experience. So has Jimmy Moslof from Dallas. Vince Di Maggio from San Diego, Andy Pilney from Syracuse and James Southern from McKeesport are prospects. This group of fielders will battle for the left field job along with Hal Lee. Wally Berger and Gene Moore probably have center and right fields clinched.

Quinn would like to secure another experienced infielder, but he may uncover his man in either Eddie Mayo, formerly with the Giants, or Earl Larson, recalled from Columbia. S. C. Elbie Fletcher, although property of the Boston club for several years, is classed among the newcomers because he spent all last season with Buffalo. And, incidentally, the Milton lad was a sensation. Several big league clubs have tried to purchase his contract, but Bob Quinn declined.

* * *

Out of Fenway Park comes the news that Joe Cronin, Red Sox manager, is en route to San Francisco, where he will spend a week or 10 days with his father. When Joe returns from the coast about the middle of next month, he will come directly to Boston and go into conference with Eddie Collins to discuss 1937 Red Sox contracts. Cronin will remain here until the first squad of players and newspapermen heads south for Sarasota and spring training.

## *Schoolboy Hockey At Garden Tomorrow*

Schoolboys occupy the Boston Garden ice tomorrow afternoon when four games are scheduled. The first contest is scheduled to begin at one o'clock and judging from the heavy attendance last Saturday, another huge gathering is expected tomorrow.

Last Saturday's games indicated that the race for the Oscar J. Martin trophy lies between Stoneham, Melrose and Arlington, with Coach Bill Mahoney's Rindge boys as chief threats.

**Auburn Squad in Cuba**

HAVANA, Dec. 29 (AP)—Led by Head Coach Jack Meagher, Auburn's football team arrived on the steamer Cuba yesterday for its New Year's Day game with Villanova. Meagher said every one of the 29 players was in top condition and predicted a close game. He ordered a limbering-up drill for late yesterday afternoon. Villanova's squad arrived Sunday and already has been sent through several hard drills.

**College Basketball Results**

Columbia 45, Vedado T. C. 20.
Gonzaga 49, Montana S. C. 28.
Marshall 60, John Marshall 35.
Nebraska 41, Western Reserve 38.
New Mexico 66, Colorado 39.
Oregon State 27, S. C. Normal 25.
Ohio State 30, California 29.
Purdue 68, Montana State 28.
Santa Clara 45, Arizona 25.
St. Viator 39, Centenary 25.
St. Joseph's 29, La Salle 21.
Stanford 46, Temple 25.
Toledo 31, Illinois Wesleyan 21.

## 1936 The Year In Sports

*Olympics*

By Alan Gould

Associated Press Sports Editor

NEW YORK (AP)—Neither the political furor before and after the 1936 Olympics, nor the fuss caused by such episodes as the banishment of Eleanor Holm Jarrett from the swimming team, nor the encounter of Jesse Owens with A. A. U. athletic law, obscured the glamorous character and history-making achievements of the Berlin Games.

From the standpoint of competitors as well as the non-combatants, there has never been a sports carnival like it. Los Angeles did things in a big way in 1932, but Berlin staged a bigger and more dazzling show, from start to finish. The traditional Olympic torch was carried from the scene of the ancient Greek games, but the festival of the Eleventh Olympiad otherwise furnished few reminders of the Spartan simplicity of old.

From the lavish display of athletic nationalism, the beating of drums, the milling of unprecedented crowds, the play of searchlights, and echo of "Heil Hitlers," there emerged an athletic record that has had no parallel in Olympic history. Performances throughout the Games were such as to rip whole pages from the record books. Winners were not alone in conducting the record-shattering carnival. Previous performances were eclipsed in wholesale fashion repeatedly in the blue ribbon track and field competition.

**U. S. Sweeps Decathlon**

Crowds of 100,000, morning and afternoon, roared tribute as Jesse Owens led America's triumphant track and field forces with an individual "triple" in the sprints and broad jump. . . . Germany acclaimed the first track and field winners it has ever produced, including Gerhard Stoeck, a blond giant who beat the Finns at their own sport of javelin-throwing. . . . Slender Jack Lovelock electrified onlookers by clipping a full second off the world 1500-meter record in a race that saw his main challenger, Glenn Cunningham, also beat the former world mark and the first five finishers better the previous Olympic standard. . . . America's Owens, Metcalfe, Williams, Woodruff, etc. accounted for six of the 12 first places gained by the United States.

Wide World

**Kitei Son, Japan**

Olympic Marathon Winner

For the first time in Olympic history, the decathlon medals were swept by one country as Glenn Morris, Bob Clark and Jack Parker finished 1-2-3 for the United States. . . . Pack-jamming the huge stadium for the final day, the crowd saw Japan's colors carried to triumph for the first time by youthful Kitei Son in the classic marathon; cheered the record-smashing victory of America's sprint relay quartet, paced by the redoubtable Owens and groaned as the German girls fumbled and dropped the baton, with relay victory in sight. . . .

Herr Hitler, missing not a single day's attendance, covered the entire front of Olympic activity. The chancellor, on hand throughout the big week in the main stadium, roamed otherwise with his entourage from the yacht-racing basin at Kiel to the little village of Gruenau, where he saw the University of Washington's magnificent eight-oared crew sweep to triumph in the crowning event of the Olympic regatta. His visit to the swimming stadium was touched off by an unexpected kiss from a feminine autograph-seeker, whose exploit subsequently caused a shakeup in the usually alert "life guards."

**Germany Triumphs**

The primary purpose of the Olympics is to glorify the individual in sporting competition. Unofficially or otherwise, however, there was the keenest kind of team or national rivalry. America carried off principal honors in track and field, as well as freestyle wrestling, the modern pentathlon, swimming and eight-oared rowing, but Germany collected more medals than any other country, taking all sports and varieties of competition into account. By any system of figuring, in fact, Germany won the Olympic Games and made the most of its patriotic opportunities, in consequence of the heights to which sons and daughters of the Fatherland soared.

For the first time Germany captured team rowing honors, winning five of the seven finals, besides sweeping equestrian events and leading all nations in the boxing tournament. Japan yielded men's swimming leadership, on points, to the United States, but did better than ever in track and field sports. Argentina dominated the polo competition, routing England, 11 to 0, in the final. Italy won soccer football honors from Austria after the flare-up caused by Peru's withdrawal, in bitter protest of a decision against its team.

Aggregate Olympic attendance exceeded 4,500,000 for 16 days, with gate receipts of 7,500,000 marks, equivalent to more than $3,000,000.

## *Off-Season Rush Behind the Show For Baseball Men*

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—John Q. Fan, crunching peanuts and enjoying a good ball game of a pleasant summer afternoon, probably doesn't give a thought to the hours and weeks of off-season labor behind the show.

Cold winds now sweep over baseball diamonds and the crash of wood against horsehide may be just an echo, but take it from William Harridge, his American League office is busier than at any time during the playing season or even during the height of a bitterly fought World Series.

"Friends keep asking us how we manage to keep busy during the winter," grinned the junior circuit president, who also is secretary and treasurer of the league. "We thought, when the season ended, we'd be able to close the office at four each afternoon. Say—we're lucky to get out by five."

Dropping a pile of correspondence in front of Henry P. Edwards, the league's service bureau director, Harridge continued: "Not a day goes by but we get requests for information from fans, sports writers, baseball 'bugs' wanting decisions on knotty problems, requests from faraway places like Africa for dope on baseball.

"When the regular season ends we swing into World Series work. Then come the annual meetings—and owners depend on us to give them black-and-white reports of all that went on. Audits must be made and the new schedule drafted. The umpires must be assigned, first for the spring training season and then for the regular season—and the first thing we know another campaign has started."

Seldom a day passes, Harridge said, without waiver requests coming to him, and clubs in both major leagues must be kept informed. In the days of the presidency of the late Byron Bancroft Johnson, when Harridge and Johnson ran the office with the help only of a part-time stenographer, the season ended after the World Series. Now, Harridge said, the owners rely on the league office to keep them abreast of action from one season to the next.

The league's motion picture department, directed by Lew Fonseca, is so busy, Harridge reported, that several new men will be added to Fonseca's staff to show the third film in the series "Heads Up Baseball."

## Sport Briefs

Members of the Marquette basketball squad average 6 feet 1 inch in height.

Bernard Froese, Tulsa University cager, was "discovered" by coaches while playing barefoot in a school intramural league.

Nine of Alabama's 13 cagers are football players.

Touch football at University of Kansas last fall attracted twice as many men as ever before due to the establishment of 6-man teams.

Szabo of Hungary recently made a new world record for 2000 meters, being clocked in 5:20.4.

The Brown University hockey team includes four gridders, five members of the baseball team, and one soccer player.

Madison Square Garden is offering a prize of $100 for the best picture taken by a press photographer during the current indoor season.

**College Hockey Results**

Colgate 3, Cornell 1.

## *Star Figure Skaters From Austria To Perform at Boston Garden Soon*

While Bess Ehrhardt and Roy Shipstad will be the outstanding stars of the "Ice Follies of 1937" at the Boston Garden, Jan. 6 and 7, of almost equal interest to Boston figure skating enthusiasts will be the appearance of that sensational European pair, Idi Papez and Karl Zwack of Vienna.

Five times pair figure skate champions of Austria and European champions twice, this young couple from one of the Old World skating centers rank with the historic Charlotte and with Sonja Henie as an international attraction. They have been appearing together for the past ten years in European capitals. For their 1937 world tour they have turned professional, making their first pro appearance on Christmas Day at the Chicago Stadium.

The handsome pair from Vienna are well schooled in the classic routine of European figure skating, from their years of amateur competition on the Continent. They have been the toast of Vienna, Berlin, Paris, London, Stockholm, Oslo, and Copenhagen and they were the biggest attraction of the winter season in the Tyrol and Bavarian winter sport resorts in the Alps.

It will not be the first Papez and Zwack appearance in Boston, as they showed their exceptional skill on the Boston Arena ice, as amateurs, two years ago and were a decided hit.

The two numbers in which the famous Austrian pair will skate in the "Ice Follies of 1937" are not merely technically perfect examples of pair figure skating. Miss Papez and Zwack have devised an entirely new routine that is highly spectacular in nature, demonstrating acrobatic lifts and the most difficult of skating stunts, as well as the rockers, edges and spirals of the figure skating routine.

For their skating numbers, this Austrian pair have trained as arduously as any two athletes in the world.

The "Ice Follies of 1937," besides the Austrian pair and the headliners Bess Ehrhardt and Roy Shipstad, will feature the outstanding fancy, figure and acrobatic skaters of Canada and America. The entire production was secured for Boston Garden by George V. Brown after witnessing the manner in which Evelyn Chandler stole the show at the recent ski tournament. Brown felt that if Boston could enthuse so greatly over one professional skating champion, a gathering of 50 of the greatest pro skaters in the world should pack the North Station sports palace.

## Andy Kerr Pleased With His Charges

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29 (AP)—Cautious Andy Kerr, who would ban the word "perfect" from the football dictionary, almost went into superlatives today over his eastern football charges.

The little Colgate mentor, who with Dick Hanley is training 22 eastern collegians for the annual East-West charity game here New Year's Day, commented:

"They are all great players. I wouldn't attempt to single one out. However, I will say that Larry Kelley, Yale end, is not overrated, despite his enormous amount of publicity.

"One of the best backs I've looked at in a long time is Johnny Handrahan of Dartmouth and yet just now he's somewhat of a 'forgotten man' so far as newspaper mention is concerned. He can play fullback in anybody's league on offense, yet is so fast he handles our safety position on defense."

Signal drill to iron out flaws developed in Sunday's scrimmage and a session of touch tackle made up the day's routine. Backfield combinations used today were:

Unit "A"—Quarterback, Kenneth Sandbach, Princeton; left half, Ace Parker, Duke; right half, John Drake, Purdue; fullback, Bill Kurlish, Pennsylavania.

Unit "B" — Quarterback, Fran Murray, Pennsylvania; left half, Bucky Bryan, Tulane; right half, Don Geyer, Northwestern, and Handrahan, Dartmouth; fullback, Ed Jankowski, Wisconsin.

The western players divided squads and scrimmaged against each other in a two-hour workout. Coach Orin Hollingbery said the contact work was necessary because rain had caused indoor practice the last two days.

Linemen and backfielders were shifted around again in efforts to work out the strongest combinations.

**Can Sit on Either Side**

PITTSBURGH, (AP)—There is at least one person at University of Washington who might be pardoned for rooting against his team in the Washington-Pittsburgh Rose Bowl event at Pasadena. He is Dr. Lee Paul Seig, president of University of Washington. Dr. Seig was a member of the faculty at University of Pittsburgh for 10 years—from 1924 to 1934. He was dean of the college at Pitt at the time of his resignation.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# Planes With Auto Engines Provide Two Success Stories

Aviation Comment

From two points come stories of the success of planes powered with automobile engines.

The first is from Akron, Ohio, where the first plane ever ordered built for the Government in that city under "amateur" auspices is under construction by the Funk twins, Joe and Howard, and Pratt Jones, its designer.

The other tells of the recent completion of the first coast-to-coast flight by a plane powered by an automobile engine, the Arrow, piloted by the veteran Dale Myers, and George Christison, co-pilot, from Los Angeles to Roosevelt Field, Long Island.

In Akron the builders and designers of the plane requested by the Bureau of Air Commerce exhibited an order for one ship completed ready to fly with one extra motor and landing gear to be delivered within nine months.

"The ship will be exactly like the one which we have been flying at Akron for the last few months, and which met with such favorable comment when we took it to Washington in the fall," said Howard Funk, one of the twins. It will have a Ford convertible motor of 60 horsepower which develops 2000 revolutions per minute. It has an 85 mile an hour cruising speed and has carried two passengers to an altitude of 11,000 feet.

Young Mr. Funk figured that the ship which they have named the "X ship" and which is a familiar sight over Akron airport, cost them $150 to build. The materials, including 400 gallons of gasoline for test flights, came to about $1000.

The young men, all about 25 years of age, pooled their interests about two years ago to build a two-place glider. This was their start in the flying business. They made 4500 flights in the motorless craft, trained some students in it and finally sold it to an Akron aero club.

The sale of their first product brought them enough money to start building a real powered plane. When asked how they got their information on how a plane should be built they merely reply, "Oh, we looked at a lot of airplanes and picked up tips here and there."

The twins also attended the Akron University night school specializing in aircraft design, and Mr. Jones attended the same school, concentrating on aircraft motors.

Their first ship was built in a machine shop back of a poultry store which the Funk twins also own and manage. It was constructed from parts of automobiles, cloth, glue and various used materials.

At present the boys are working on designs for the second ship—the one for the Government—in the twins' home, but they are trying to find a real shop in which they may later go into production of the small planes on a large scale.

Such well-known fliers as Maj. Al Williams, Col. Clarence Chamberlin, and Miss Amelia Earhart, have inspected the craft and pronounced it "interesting and of great possibilities in the field of the small light, but speedy ship."

Major Williams called it a "dandy, sensible little airplane." Miss Earhart said she wanted to keep in touch with the boys and help them in any way she could. Eugene Vidal, chief of the Bureau of Air Commerce, said, "it is a remarkable piece of work."

The young men have flown the ship to various points in the country. Recently it went to Florida to the Miami air races, as part of an air derby starting from Cincinnati.

Some time ago Robert Sanderson, city council president, and Charles E. Slusser, chairman of the city industrial relations committee here, demanded that the city take steps to insure installation of a factory for the manufacturing of the plane.

"Here are three men who may be Henry Fords of the airplane industry for all we know," said Mr. Sanderson. "With other cities already interested in the proposed plant, I urge that we immediately take steps to find a factory for our boys."

* * *

The Arrow plane which made the transcontinental flight is powered by a Ford V-8 85-horsepower engine. It was the first plane approved by the Department of Commerce with automobile engine power. Under its hood the automobile engine is reversed like the regular inverted in-line aviation engines already built by another company. The overhead crankshaft drives the propeller shaft.

To convert the automobile engine into an aviation type a lighter oil pan and a lighter generator were substituted and a two-to-one reduction gear was substituted for the flywheel. No engine changes other than a greater piston "tolerance" were made. Being unaltered, the engine may be exchanged under the Ford plan for a factory-rebuilt motor.

While the Arrow company in Lincoln, Neb., has no connection with the Ford plant, it is understood that Arrow plane owners may be able to take their ships to the Ford service stations for engine work.

Pilots Myers and Christison said they averaged 90 miles an hour on their flight and got better than 15 miles a gallon, using regular automobile gasoline. The Arrow plane has a wingspread of about 37 feet, length of 21 feet, and weighs less than 1200 pounds and retails for $1500, fly away field.

* * *

"Mainliners" is the name chosen and copyrighted by United Air lines, transcontinental operators, for their new fleet of Douglas planes which are to be placed in service between New York and Chicago sometime in January and on coast-to-coast routes in February.

Skylounge is the specific name picked for United's new luxurious plane service between New York and Chicago. The Skylounge planes, an exclusive type for United, will be equipped with only 14 swivel chairs, though the planes are designed to carry 21.

United's new transcontinental service will be a 15-hour, three-stop schedule. The smaller Boeing planes, still as capable craft, though not able to carry the passenger and mail load on the larger planes, will be used between the three major stops, and their schedules will be timed to connect with the larger planes.

A. D. H.

## U. S. Air Lines Bore 1,140,000 Passengers, 31 P. C. Gain for '36

CHICAGO, Dec. 29 (AP)—More than a million persons traveled on commercial air routes in 1936, a year which the Air Transport Association of America marked down today as the most important in the history of the nation's air business.

The association, in a year-end statement, said passengers, mail and express reached new highs, and that more improvements in planes and equipment were made than in any previous year. The business increase was attributed to faster schedules and improved accommodations.

The passenger total on all United States air lines, including those in international operation, was 1,140,000, an increase of 31 per cent over the 860,761 carried in 1935.

Revenue passenger-miles flown, which the association said was the best criterion of progress, bounded to 395,814,000, compared with 269,797,000 in 1935 and 159,740,000 in 1934, both previous highs.

Air express pound-miles swelled approximately 75 per cent to 3,800,000,000. Last year's total was 2,180,000,000. Air mail pound-miles were up nearly one third to approximately 12,000,000,000. The 1935 total was 8,733,160,638.

The association listed nearly a score of factors which aided airline business during the year. Better coordination of services—which now reach 200 cities in 45 states, 21 Latin-American and West Indies countries, Alaska, Hawaii and the Orient—was among them. Women passengers accounted for a third of the total, the report said, compared with one fourth last year.

## Peach Orchard Plans For South Carolina

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Encouraged by the success of last season's peach crop, farmers of upper Spartanburg county are planning to plant 300,000 peach seedlings, County Agent W. H. Stallworth has announced in calling attention to a terracing service which he advises them to use in new orchards.

From 200,000 to 300,000 trees were estimated to have been beating during the past season and half a million were set out last winter.

"We think it is very important that the land be reterraced before peach trees are planted," Mr. Stallworth said in discussing orchard enlargement. "A committee from the Soil Conservation Service and Clemson College extension service has made an extensive study, and its report will show the best type of terracing to check erosion."

## Censorship Charged In Argentine News

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Argentine journalists have found themselves fighting censorship again, this time in the person of the Postmaster-General, who is charged with "blue-penciling" internal and foreign news. Sharp protests have been addressed to the Justo Government.

Foreign correspondents claim the chief cause for complaint. Their cable stories on the recent transport strike and the attempted general strike were delayed, it is charged, at the post office until the news value was destroyed, while the word "strike" was arbitrarily eliminated. Cable offices, it is said, were ordered to transmit all dispatches to the Directorate-General for revision.

International regulations allow for control over cablegrams calculated to disturb the peace or to inflict harm on the country from which they emanate and in South American countries, where a "state of siege" is not uncommon, governments are well protected from overzealous or biased news correspondents. In the present case, however, Argentine newspapers point out, there is neither a state of siege nor any national prestige at stake. Intervention of postal censors is attacked as unwarranted and ridiculous.

The Minister of Interior, in the Chamber of Deputies, referred to an earlier decree which established regulations for existing censorship laws. The post office, he said, was acting within its rights and, in a recent test case, the Supreme Court ruled that no constitutional right had been infringed by such postal action. The law was framed to meet just such a situation as had arisen, he added.

The minister said there was no press bureau in Argentina, but he thought such an organization should be established.

## North Carolina Prison Seeks Books for Library

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—A letter from a prisoner who said, "There is nothing so lonesome as being in a cell at night without something to read," addressed to the chief of the prison division of the North Carolina Department of Highways and Public Works, has found its way to the newspapers and, apparently, to the people.

The junior chamber of commerce at Raleigh has launched a used-book campaign. Books, collected will be distributed among libraries, including that at the state prison. The goal of the campaign, it was explained, is to collect at least 5000 books from home libraries, in order that they may be put into circulation among those to whom good reading is not now so easily available. At present, there are 2000 books in the prison library.

## TVA Halts Erosion By Tree-Planting

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WILSON DAM, Ala.—Soil control is being promoted by the Tennessee Valley Authority, to keep its reservoirs from filling with silt and to help preserve and build up the fertility of farm lands.

On lands suited for cultivation and pasturage, the TVA advises terracing, coupled with the growth of winter legumes and similar crops, which hold the soil and prevent the formation of gulleys; while on lands already impoverished by erosion, it advocates the growth of trees.

CCC boys are planting some 75,000 seedlings daily from TVA nurseries at Muscle Shoals and at Clinton, Tenn. The planting season runs from mid-November to April.

Seventeen million seedlings were planted last year and the year before. By next spring a total of 35,000,000 trees will have been started.

## Lee's Warning on Liquor Used in Virginia Posters

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Robert E. Lee's advice to abstain from "spirituous liquors" will be invoked for churchgoing youths of the State by the Virginia Anti-Saloon League. The league will place 4000 temperance posters in Sunday schools all over the State on Jan. 17, the Sunday before Lee's birthday. The posters bear his words: "My experience through life has convinced me that, while moderation and temperance in all things are commendable and beneficial, abstinence from spirituous liquors is the best safeguard to morals and health."

Virginia Baptists have given $100 toward the purchase of posters, and the Methodists and Presbyterians are taking collections, according to the Rev. Edward J. Richardson, superintendent of the league.

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# The Home Forum



## On Meeting the Poet Laureate

IN THE course of my casual wanderings up and down this world, in which I have taken a lively interest in every department of human endeavor, I have unavoidably met an almost incredible number of those men and women who have managed to lift themselves a little above the ranks of honest obscurity, and to get their names printed not merely in Who's Who (anybody who pens a pamphlet or heads a company can obtain that gratification) but also, and much more difficult, in the columns of the popular press. When one thinks of the millions to whom this sort of celebrity is denied, and realizes that the greatest thrill in this kind open to the average person is to launch a timid question to a visiting lecturer, I suppose I ought to appreciate a relatively rare and privileged position. And yet I do not. Out of the many thousands whom I have watched strutting a little hour in the limelight, the percentage of mediocrities—and usually worse—is amazingly high.

* * *

I REMEMBER THAT the reviewer of one of my books of gossiping reminiscence took the trouble to count the few hundreds of persons who passed anecdotally through my pages. He expressed surprise that so many nine-day greats or near-greats or would-be greats could come within the range of one's experience. The fact is that a dozen evening parties in my Paris salon in the old days would have easily exhausted the list. But he was evidently a stay-at-home, who had never considered the wisdom of the old wives' adage that birds of a feather flock together. It is curious to reflect how little space would be needed to contain most of the owners of names which are the stock-in-trade of newspapers. A single transatlantic liner would—and sometimes does—hold a fair proportion. The hall of a fashionable hotel is a remarkable rendez-vous. A dinner, for example, of the Revue des Deux Mondes, will bring together many of the Marshals, Academicians, Monsignors, and Editors of Paris. If one frequents the Chamber, one may slap most of the momentarily famous Ministers familiarly on the back. There are certain cafés which are the resort of Littérateurs and others in which the theatrical world unbends. So that, if one is at all in the swim, as the saying goes, the difficulty is to avoid the worst bores among the 400 or the 4000.

* * *

IN EVERY COUNTRY of which I have any "nowledge there are clubs and cliques and clans, the members of which cannot help meeting each other. There is, if we must put first things first, the corporation of professional politicians, extraordinarily limited, but making more noise than the whole population of anonymous sober and industrious citizens. If you are compelled to place yourself in their midst, you necessarily encounter them all. There is the freemasonry of writers who attract and repel each other, and gravitate in each other's orbits. There is the hurly-burly of bad and good painters who are desperately gregarious, though perforce, when it comes to work, they must work alone. All those stage figures which look so remote when surveyed through the lens of opera-glasses—actors, musicians, dancers, and the rest—have a habit of congregating in the same places, and are really grateful for the warmth of human contact.

I have long ago learned that the solitary celebrity, surrounded by pickets and sentinels and police and bodyguard and secretaries, inaccessible to ordinary humanity, is a pure myth. Autograph-hunters who know their business will always get a reply to any flattering letter, provided some sudden circumstance or press of business does not intervene, so welcome is a word of appreciation. Coal-miners consort with coal-miners, clerks cannot escape clerks, and University professors and learned savants are obliged to put up with each other's company. There is one point at which these circles, however exclusive they seem to be, intersect. It is precisely where the sort of observer of human antics that I have always been, paces on his beat. Do not suppose it is invariably funny. It is not. Writers and dancers, painters and savants, and so on, can be—and often are—devastatingly dull fellows; and it is for this reason that I am obliged to seek refuge in the peasant-peopled countryside, where my daily companions are less weary, less dreary, and infinitely more alive.

* * *

BY WAY OF illustration, let me remark that for many months it was my business to promenade in a great hall wherein the Foreign Secretaries, the Ministers, and all the headliners in international news, were as plentiful as blackberries in my sadly neglected hedge. The "tone" of the place was such that there was no need even for the humblest reporter to run after these eminent personages. It was much more likely that they would run after him, sit down with him in a corner, invite him to take tea, explain to him the true policy which they were pursuing, and crack their little stock of jokes, to the unutterable boredom even of the humblest reporter. I suppose there is still an exceptional humble reporter who has not yet measured the fatuity of the minds of statesmen, and who basks in this familiarity with wordly greatness he has himself helped to invent. For my part, I find consolation in the simplicity of poor acquaintances, and especially in the friendliness of folk of the fields.

It was at this stage of my reflections on my past life that it occurred to me I had never met a Poet Laureate. I had met explorers and air pioneers and film stars and even gangsters, but never a Poet Laureate. That was an inexcusable omission. It was useless to tell myself that Poet Laureates were rare; that Kings and Presidents and Dictators had to be numbered on several hands, but that there is only one Poet Laureate, so far as I am aware, at a time. He is not necessarily the best poet of his age, but he is the single poet who, for what it is worth, has received official recognition. It would not have been particularly difficult for me to have met the Poet Laureate of my youth for Alfred Austin was a newspaper man like myself. But the fact remains that, while I had glimpses of Swinburne, I entirely missed Austin. So with Robert Bridges. Kipling swam into my ken, but the Poet Laureate circled aloof. Now it came upon me that I should crown this business of meeting people by talking with that unique figure, the Poet Laureate.

* * *

THERE HAVE BEEN exceedingly good Poet Laureates as well as bad. From antiquity Kings have had privileged poets and lute-players, and one of the earliest English poets, John Skelton, seems to have been attached to the Royal Household. Chaucer and Spenser were both recipients of Royal pensions. But Ben Jonson is generally regarded as the first Poet Laureate, and after him Sir William Davenant, and then, by letters patent, John Dryden. I doubt whether even the best-read man could name the succession—or quote a line from half of them: Shadwell, Tate, Rowe, Eusden, Cibber, Whitehead, Warton, Pye, Southey, Wordsworth, and Tennyson—

And now John Masefield—One of the worthy poets in the line. When I was a boy, I was thrilled by a little green paper-backed volume, "A Mainsail Haul," of sea sketches; and then by the "Salt-Water Ballads," of which certain poems have remained ever present in my memory. Notably:

"I must go down to the seas again, to the lonely sea and the sky,
And all I ask is a tall ship and a star to steer her by,
And the wheel's kick and the wind's song and the white sail's shaking,
And a grey mist on the sea's face and a grey dawn breaking . . ."

Or better still, in the "Poems and Ballads," the magic of—

"I have heard the song of the blossoms and the old chant of the sea,
And seen strange lands from under the arched white sails of ships;"

And then, when I was still a young man, came what for me and for many others, is the incomparable literary revelation of our time, "The Everlasting Mercy," followed by "The Widow in the Bye-Street," and the whole series of long narrative poems, of a stern and staggering realism which brought out the poignant beauty of humble human passion, of simple human drama. Later, I deemed the sonnets of "Lollingdon Downs" to belong to the select company of first-rate sonnets. I will not speak of his plays or of his novels—of "Pompey the Great" or "Sard Harker"—for it was as Poet Laureate, which he has now been these five or six years, that I wished to meet him.

* * *

HE HAD COME to the Sorbonne, in Paris, to speak of poetry and I was duly invited to take tea with him—His hair, now turned completely white, shiningly white, silkily white, softens the sharp-featured face, as do the brownish eyes, infinitely tender, perhaps the most penetrating yet sympathetic eyes I have ever looked into. The man's frame has kept its athletic slenderness; a tall, sinewy figure, topped by the small delicate head—He was born in my part of the country, and as we talked I tried to see before me the Masefield of the rough sailing ships, of the wild adventurous American days, of the hard manual and menial labor in uncouth surroundings, of the vivid and varied scenes which he saw on his going forth from Liverpool. It was difficult to trace in this Masefield, sweetly courteous, exquisitely considerate, pitifully sensitive, the hardfaring sailor and handyjob rover. And yet I dimly discerned how this earlier life had molded him. My companion referred to our common journalistic memories, but they seemed to leave him indifferent. It is poetry to which he has now given his whole heart, and he would spread poetry, and above all the speaking of poetry, among the people. On this theme he grew eloquent. In finely shaped phrases, perfectly chosen words, he urged a revival of poetry, not merely among the leisured and cultured, but especially among the common folk; poetry that would ennoble and inspirit and make men and women sensitive to the beauty and pity of things and therefore make them kinder. Above all, poetry should be enjoyed. When I remarked that the French declaimed their poetry, he roundly asserted that poetry should be declaimed, should be cried aloud, rolled on the tongue, savored in its sound and sense, and enjoyed in its richness and rotundity. And with that I could not but agree.

So now there is no longer missing from my list the Poet Laureate—unique not only by virtue of his office, but by virtue of his quality.

BLISLY HUDDLESTON

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MEDAL OF DON DIEGO D'ALVALA, *by Vittore Pisano* (1398-1455)

VITTORE PISANO, better known by the name, Pisanello, was another of those innovators and masters who enriched immeasurably Italian art of the fifteenth century. He was the first and best of the medallists. To his art of sculpture in relief, he brought consummate craftsmanship, a fine imagination and co-ordinating restraint. The small metal disks incorporated both realistic portrayals and allegorical ideas.

A medal has two sides, known as obverse and reverse; one side Pisanello devoted to personal portraiture, the other to symbolical expression of the portrayed. Several decorative features combined in the completion of a medal, to wit, portraiture, composition, lettering, ornament, Pisanello controlled all these elements; never did he crowd or make them inharmonious with the small size and round shape of the medal. Problems beset the artist creating small objects as perplexing as large monumental ones. Pisanello was as attentive to problems of subordination, integration, rhythm, nuance as any sculptor of heroic portraits. His job was exacting, and as a master craftsman he would not slur over any small detail.

The medal, made for Don Diego D'Alvala, is not among the better known of Pisanello's works, but it has many qualities of high artistry. The facial features are clearly, though not obviously articulated; the queer hat with tubular brim and draped flounce is excellent design, contrasting simple straightforward lines with variable ones. The ensemble bears the mark of good taste and dignity.

Medals are but a few inches in diameter. Other diminutive sculptured objects are cameos and intaglio gems. These latter are carved directly from stone, however; the medals are modeled in clay and then cast in metal.

D. A.

## When the Mayflower Sailed

WITH the fair wind still astern, with all canvas set, she glided, a full-blown Mayflower, down channel and so westward.

To any eye on board there was now disclosed the vast and radiant beauty of the Atlantic. It speaks to any voyager from England, be he of our time or another. There is the east, golden in the morning, the south, whose mists present a mirage of France, and the beckoning west, whose waters shade so deftly from pallor to the rich blue bestowed by an easterly wind. That huge arc of the sea, unbroken by a single tower, mountain or berg, by not even a mast, perhaps, or the fin of a marine creature, is cut against the sky line like the rim of a Delft plate. Yet there is always the foreground of waves whose nature it is to perform in troupes, wearing a uniform trimmed with lace. They dance in ranks, choose partners, bow and gallop. The wind tesses with unexpected gusts, with light blows and kisses, then swirls away laughing.

Over this playground presides the sky, its dignity never relaxed. When there are clouds, one can trace their course, from their deliberate, pompous entrance upon the scene, through their march, horizon to horizon, then to their exit below the earth curve. Those masses, unless driven by gale, travel at a tempo never hurried or eccentric. They pile up and dissolve, merging one shape into another, ever imitative of landforms, as temples, turrets, volcanoes and immense corridors; or creatures like giraffes, lions, whales; or columns of smoke, or great puffballs, suggestive of monseigneur's wig.

And often the clouds are like huge globules, radiant, as though illumined from within; or like mountain passes paved with diamonds.

A sunset is a pageantry beginning in a far-away glimmer of advancing torchbearers, and ending in a blaze of Oriental splendor, as the monarch sinks to his couch, attended by satellites garbed in scarlet and gold. Flames stream from his heart, and from his crown come rays that pierce the bed of clouds. Then the colors fall into violet, or the hue of the hibiscus, or a tint like the heart of orchids. Finally wreaths of smoke rise from an ashen meadow, and then comes twilight.

These marvels the Mayflower company beheld, many for the first time in such grandeur. And they saw the moon emerge from low-lying banks of mist which they could fancy to be England—September moon, reddening as it rose, casting upon the sea soft beams that seemed to speak of the fecund land, that reminded watchers of the crimsoning of leaves.

The land now so dear to memory.

"The prosperous winde," as Bradford calls it, "continued diverce days together, which was some encouragement unto them."

Words forcible through underemphasis! "Some encouragement" indeed to a band who had been hunted out of England, who had persisted through all setbacks in a plan to quit Holland for a country of their own, had won arguments and endured vexatious delays, and were now well started toward the promised land. If no poetic phrases came to their minds—or none except those already voiced by the psalmist—they could hardly be blamed. They were matter-of-fact folk at best, most of them lacking in that secular learning which tends to the literary.

And they were weary. Now on a kind ocean, traveling on a safe ship, and with no one to dominate them, they must have trod the broad deck or basked in the sun like toilers who at last had come to rest. . . .

To captain and crew, the glory of the sea was an older story, yet one to which they were responsive in their own way. From poop or foredeck or maintop they gazed with a professional eye, yet not without feeling, upon an element which in their youth had drawn them irresistibly.—HENRY JUSTIN SMITH, in "The Master of the Mayflower." (Chicago: Willett, Clark.)

## Set Upon an English Hill

TWO or three brief references in the Roman historians and a great mass of relics discovered from eighteen to twenty-four feet below the present level of London are all we have with which to reconstruct an idea of the Roman city.

Could we go back into this first London what would we have seen? The visitor approaching Londinium from the bridge saw a red-tiled city behind its wall; the straight roads left its massive gates and struck into the woods. Above the red roof-line rose the porticoes of the temples, the official buildings, the baths; and, as he looked at London, the traveller would no doubt compare it in his mind with the Marseilles or Bordeaux of that time. Its remoteness from Italy would strike him as vividly as the stark isolation of Timgad in Algeria appeals to those who to-day explore its desolate streets, its villas with their marble fish ponds, its library, its forum, its theatre in which the life and culture of the distant mother city on the Tiber was transplanted to the bleak, inhospitable mountains of northern Africa.

But even Timgad was nearer home than London. The Roman traveller in Londinium must have felt himself on a great adventure; for was he not in the port of a country which till the ambition of Julius Ceasar brought it into history had remained a far-off mystery: a tiny island on the very edge of the world? He was in a country whose conquest had enabled the Roman poets to sing that at last the earth was girdled by a Roman ocean.

He would observe the quays busy with galleys which brought to London the produce of Gaul or of more distant places. . . . Legions tramped the bridge or disembarked at the docks; the streets were filled with a polyglot crowd of Gauls, Britons, Jews, Italians and even Africans; for statues of Egyptian gods have been dug up along the Wall of Hadrian. He would hear pidgin Latin spoken in the streets and he would meet Roman Londoners, bred and born, who regarded London as home and others on official duty who regarded it as a punishment.

So for nearly four hundred years London was a smaller, colder Rome set upon an English hill.—From "The London Scene," by H. V. MORTON. (New York: McBride.)

## Refuge in Spirituality

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"THE Lord is thy keeper: the Lord is thy shade upon thy right hand. The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night. The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil: he shall preserve thy soul."

Notwithstanding these comforting words of the Psalmist, which are as demonstrable as they are true, many turn for refuge and protection to materiality rather than to the living, ever-present God. For example, during a period of excessive heat, many are the opinions advanced as to the proper method of keeping comfortably cool, and thereby safeguarding health. Conflicting as these theories are, mankind follows them one after another only to find they are but the inventions of mortal mind and not the real solution of the problem.

It is interesting to note that one definition of "heat" reads, "agitation of mind; exasperation." Do we not here find a valuable hint as to mental conditions which may be objectified in excessive temperature and some other abnormal conditions? And are we not then led to see that a change in human thinking is the basic need before the kingdom of "heaven," partly defined in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 587), as "the atmosphere of Soul," can be realized?

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 265): "The atmosphere of the human mind, when cleansed of self and permeated with divine Love, will reflect this purified subjective state in clearer skies, less thunderbolts, tornadoes, and extremes of heat and cold;" and she also expresses the thought that "agriculture, manufacture, commerce, and wealth should be governed by honesty, industry, and justice, reaching out to all classes and peoples." Inspired words of an inspired Leader!

Those who are beginning to grasp the truth of being need not come under mesmeric beliefs about extremes of weather. Rather should the student of Christian Science rouse himself to resist the belief of life, sensation, or intelligence in matter, knowing as he does that God is Life, and that man, the reflection of God, expresses good alone. Our refuge and shelter are in finding our real self to be here and now the spiritual child of God, who is infinite, ever-present good.

The belief that man is material, that he has a mind apart from God which can be sometimes good and sometimes bad, is the basic error which ultimates in the equally erroneous conclusion that man is subject to discord as something which must be endured because it cannot be cured. This is not the truth of being. Man is the son of God. Being entirely spiritual, he lives, moves, and has his being in Him, and abides in the atmosphere of intelligence. Man expresses intelligence and dominion. He dwells "in the secret place of the most High," abiding "under the shadow of the Almighty."

Mortals, unaware of man's divine sonship, wander hither and yon seeking refuge and comfort in matter. They may at times appear to find temporary surcease from extremes of weather in change of location, climate, environment, and so forth. But just as long as the belief is entertained that man is a physical being, there will be the accompanying belief in penalty for having transgressed some physical law, and real peace will not be experienced. It is at times expedient for us to go apart from the throng and refresh ourselves, but unless these are periods of spiritual awakening there will be no real progress; for when confronted with abnormal conditions the individual will find himself submitting to rather than resisting the suggestions of a presence opposed to God, good.

In the universe of pure Mind, the universe which is daily becoming clearer to those individuals who are willing to part with the pleasures as well as the pains of matter, we find no extremes. No extremes of heat or cold can be found in Mind or its manifestation. In the universe of Mind matter is unknown and discords are never present. Christian Science has exposed abnormal climatic or other conditions to be the result of a mistaken sense of God's perfect universe, including man. The alert student does not ignore the mistaken concept, but corrects it for the same reason that the mathematician corrects rather than ignores a mistake in arithmetic. To run away from a problem and temporarily forget it does not solve the problem.

Excessive heat or cold must be seen for just what it is, the error of belief that matter exists, that it has intelligence and sensation, that it holds the issues of life and death. To conquer this age-long belief Christian Scientists need ever to bear in thought the truth expressed in Mrs. Eddy's words (*ibid.*, p. 357): "Spirit is infinite; therefore *Spirit is all*. 'There is no matter' is not only the axiom of true Christian Science, but it is the only basis upon which this Science can be demonstrated." Let us today seek refuge in spiritual thinking, and thereby prove the truth of the scientific fact that "there is no matter."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

## Rifugio nella Spiritualità

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

"L'ETERNO è colui che ti protegge; l'Eterno è la tua ombra; egli sta alla tua destra. Di giorno il sole non ti colpirà, nè la luna di notte. L'Eterno ti proteggerà da ogni male; egli proteggerà l'anima tua."

Malgrado queste parole confortanti del Salmista, che sono tanto dimostrabili quanto vere, molti si volgono per rifugio e protezione verso la materialità anzicchè verso l'Iddio vivente, sempre presente. Per esempio, durante un periodo di caldo eccessivo, molte sono le opinioni presentate sul metodo giusto per rimanere confortabilmente freschi, proteggendo così la salute. Per quanto queste teorie siano opposte, l'umanità le segue una dopo l'altra soltanto per accorgersi che non sono altro che le invenzioni della mente mortale e non la vera soluzione del problema.

È interessante notare che una definizione di "caldo" suona: "agitazione della mente; esasperazione". Non troviamo qui un'indicazione preziosa sulle condizioni mentali che possono essere oggettivate nella temperatura eccessiva ed alcune altre condizioni anormali? E non siamo quindi indotti a vedere che il cambiamento nel pensare umano è il bisogno fondamentale prima che il regno del "cielo", definito in parte in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* di Mary Baker Eddy (pag. 587), quale "l'atmosfera dell'Anima", possa essere realizzato?

In *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* Mrs. Eddy scrive (pag. 265): "L'atmosfera della mente umana, quando sia purificata dal proprio io e permeata di divino Amore, rifletterà questo stato soggettivo purificato in cieli più chiari, in meno fulmini, bufere ed estremi di caldo e freddo"; ed esprime pure il pensiero che "l'agricoltura, l'industria, il commercio e la ricchezza dovrebbero essere governati da onestà, solerzia e giustizia, estese a tutte le classi e nazioni". Parole ispirate di una Guida ispirata!

Coloro che cominciano ad afferrare la verità dell'essere non hanno bisogno di subire l'influsso di credenze mesmeriche sugli estremi di temperatura. Piuttosto, lo studioso della Scienza Cristiana dovrebbe incitarsi a resistere alla credenza della vita, sensazione od intelligenza nella materia, sapendo nel suo caso che Dio è Vita, e che l'uomo, il riflesso di Dio, esprime soltanto il bene. Il nostro rifugio e ricovero è di trovare che il nostro vero essere qui ed ora è il figliuolo spirituale di Dio, che è bene infinito, sempre presente.

La credenza che l'uomo è materiale, che ha una mente separata da Dio che può essere a volte buona ed a volte malvagia, è l'errore fondamentale che finisce nella conclusione ugualmente errata che l'uomo è soggetto a discordia come a cosa che deve essere sopportata perchè non può essere guarita. Questa non è la verità dell'essere. L'uomo è il figliuolo di Dio. Essendo interamente spirituale, egli vive, si muove, ed ha il proprio essere in Lui, e dimora nell'atmosfera dell'intelligenza. L'uomo esprime intelligenza e dominio. Egli dimora "nel ritiro dell'Altissimo", rimanendo "all'ombra dell'Onnipotente".

I mortali, inconsci della divina filiazione dell'uomo, errano qua e là cercando rifugio e conforto nella materia. Possono a volte sembrare trovare un sollievo temporaneo dagli estremi di temperatura in un cambiamento di località, clima, ambiente e così via. Ma fino a che si alberga la credenza che l'uomo è un essere fisico, vi sarà la credenza concomitante nella pena per aver trasgredito qualche legge fisica, e vera pace non sarà provata. Alle volte è opportuno per noi di ritirarci dalla folla e di rinfrescarci, ma a meno che questi non siano periodi di risveglio spirituale non vi sarà progresso reale; poichè quando l'individuo è messo di fronte a condizioni anormali egli tenderà a sottomettersi piuttosto che a resistere alle suggestioni di una presenza opposta a Dio, buono.

Nell'universo della pura Mente, l'universo che diviene quotidianamente più chiaro a quegli individui che vogliono rinunciare ai piaceri quanto alle pene della materia, non troviamo estremi. Nella Mente o nelle sue manifestazioni non si possono trovare estremi di caldo o freddo. Nell'universo della Mente, la materia è ignota e le disarmonie non sono mai presenti. La Scienza Cristiana ha mostrato che condizioni anormali climatiche o d'altro genere sono il risultato di un senso errato dell'universo perfetto di Dio, incluso l'uomo. Lo studente vigilante non ignora il concetto errato, ma lo corregge per la stessa ragione che il matematico corregge, anzicchè ignorare, un errore di aritmetica. Fuggire via da un problema e dimenticarlo per un tempo non risolve il problema.

Caldo o freddo eccessivo deve essere riconosciuto esattamente per quello che è, l'errore della credenza che la materia esiste, che ha intelligenza e sensazione, che tiene in sè le vicende della vita e della morte. Per conquistare questa credenza secolare gli Scientisti Cristiani devono sempre tenere in mente la verità espressa nelle parole di Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, pag. 357): "Lo Spirito è infinito; perciò *lo Spirito è tutto*. 'Non vi è materia' non è soltanto l'assioma della vera Scienza Cristiana, ma è la sola base sulla quale questa Scienza può essere dimostrata". Cerchiamo oggi rifugio nel pensare spirituale, dimostrando così la verità del fatto scientifico che "non vi è materia".

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## *A Gleam of Glory*

THERE came to me a gleam of glory
Tip-toe on a rainy day,
All the hours had been so dreary
All the clouds were heavy, weary,
Sudden, like a dainty sprite,
Shot this gleam of golden light,
Evening waited while this beam
Tipped the mountains as a dream,
Then I saw the shadows cease
In this glimpse of heavenly peace.

Tip-toe on a rainy day
There came this glorious golden ray.

MABEL C[illegible] BUSHNELL

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# Bay State Leads Others in G. O. P. Gain in Congress

### Adds Two More in the House and One More in the Senate

### Maine Second In Republican Jump

### Speculation Now Rife as to the Committees on Which Members Will Serve

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—By gaining two seats in the House and one in the Senate, Massachusetts Republicans showed the greatest increase in strength of any state at the last election.

Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Republican senator-elect, is the only member of his party replacing a Democrat in the Senate. He won his seat at the expense of Democratic Gov. James M. Curley to succeed Marcus A. Coolidge, Democrat, of Fitchburg, who retired.

Republican Representatives-elect Robert Luce, Waltham, and Charles Clason, Springfield, succeeded Representatives Richard D. Russell, Cambridge Democrat, and William J. Granfield, Springfield, retired.

**Maine Gains Two**

Maine ist he only other state showing a Republican gain of two House members. States gaining one member each include Iowa, Kansas and South Dakota.

The Massachusetts delegation's Republican majority now is 10 to 5 in the House, compared with 8 to 7 at the last session.

By their re-election several Republicans gained in committee standing and seniority in the House. Some may earn places on additional committees unless the Republican representation is reduced.

**Ranking Member**

Joseph W. Martin Jr., of North Attleboro, eastern divisional manager of Governor Landon's presidential campaign, becomes ranking minority member of the powerful House Rules Committee which decides precedence of legislation—in reality a steering committee.

The defeat of Representative Ransley in Pennsylvania moved Representative Martin to the top of the minority side.

Representative Martin is second ranking Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Allen T. Treadway of Stockbridge, holds ranking minority positions on both the ways and means and library committees.

Retirement of Representative Granfield, a member of the Appropriations Committee, arouses speculation as to whether Massachusetts will regain his place and whether it will go to a Republican or Democrat.

Charles Clason, of Springfield, succeeded Representative Granfield, but Massachusetts already has a Republican member of the committee, Richard B. Wigglesworth, of Milton, who is third minority member.

Joseph E. Casey, Democrat, of Clinton, is a member of naval affairs. Pehr G. Holmes, Worcester Republican, is on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Public Buildings and Grounds committees.

**Only Woman**

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, only woman Republican in the House, heads the minority side of two committees—civil service and World War veterans legislation. She also is on the foreign affairs committee.

Mayor George J. Bates of Salem, Representative-elect succeeding the late A. Piatt Andrew, might succeed him on naval affairs. Representative Andrew would have been ranking minority of the committee through the defeat of Representative Darrow of Pennsylvania.

William P. Connery Jr. of Lynn, Democrat, is chairman of the labor committee and also is on revision of laws and World War veterans legislation.

Massachusetts' only Representative on judiciary is Arthur D. Healey, Somerville Democrat.

Representative Luce may regain

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

© Bachrach

Mrs. Edith N. Rogers

Massachusetts Republican Representative in Congress

## First Discharge Books Issued At Port of Boston

More than 100 American seamen, comprising the crews of the Evangeline and the Yarmouth, today received their "continuous discharge books." These are the new identification and service records for mariners, which striking seamen have objected to on the grounds that they would aid ship owners in discriminating against them.

These are the first books issued at Boston by 15 officials, working at top speed to get them out before Jan. 20, the date set by the Copeland act for every seaman to have such a record book.

**Crowded Offices**

Seamen crowded offices of the shipping commissioner at the Appraisers' Stores Building on Atlantic Avenue today, applying for the books. Calls were sent in to Washington for extra help to handle the task.

Two officials are here from Washington to supervise the work, Capt. H. C. Shepheard, assistant director of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, and R. E. Coombs, inspector of that bureau.

The books completely identify each man. They include photographs, fingerprints, name, address and full sea records.

The insurgent element in the Seamen's Union—stirred up by distribution of the books and believing that steamship men might make up a "blacklist" in reprisal for strike activity against which the men would be helpless because completely identified—today urged crews of American steamers not to accept the books.

**Joined Strike**

Strike leaders at Boston said today the crew of the steamer Artigas, in from Hamburg, London, Hull, and Dundee, had joined the strike and would refuse to accept the discharge books. Union officials also claimed that the crew of the Capillo, import from Buenos Aires, had joined. Work was being done on the Capillo today, however, and agents said the crew had been paid off as is customary on that line when the ship reached port. Agents of the Artigas expect to replace their crew in time to sail the ship Wednesday night.

Books for seamen are similar to those in use in the British merchant marine, and the idea is an outgrowth of safety at sea efforts made by the Government following the Morro Castle disaster. It was alleged then that incompetent men were able to get jobs aboard ships by use of forged discharge papers.

## Sunless Rainbow Seen in Vermont Called Lunar Halo

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Dec. 29 (AP)—With the full moon shining in the west, a Brattleboro woman reported today she peered out the window of her home yesterday and there in the early morning sky saw a perfectly formed rainbow.

The rainbow, she said, was bordered on either side by wide white bands. The colorful display, just before sunrise, puzzled amateur astronomers.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 29 (AP)—The Harvard University Observatory said today that "a perfectly formed rainbow" at Brattleboro, Vt. a woman reported witnessing with a full moon shining early yesterday morning, was, in fact, a lunar halo.

The observatory said the colorful display occurs when fine ice particles in the upper atmosphere reflect the light of the moon. The display, the observatory added, usually precedes or follows a rainstorm.

## Somerville Aldermen Vote Down Electric Light Plan

Somerville's Board of Aldermen, in special session last night, turned down the much-debated proposal for a $5,000,000 municipally-owned electric light plant by a vote of six to three.

The action by the aldermen ends a long discussion over the proposal which was affirmed last year and came up again this year for final confirmation as required by state law.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Cloudy and somewhat warmer tonight and Wednesday, with freezing rain; lowest temperature tonight slightly below freezing; moderate northeasterly winds.

**Maine:** Increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by snow or freezing rain Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Snow or freezing rain beginning late tonight or Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

**Massachusetts:** Freezing rain except rain on the south coast beginning late tonight or Wednesday; slowly rising temperature.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Rain on the coast and probably freezing rain in the interior beginning late tonight or Wednesday, slowly rising temperature.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh northeast winds, probably becoming strong; increasing cloudiness followed by rain or snow beginning late tonight or Wednesday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 33 | 32 | Minneapolis | 36 | 22 |
| Bermuda | 62 | 60 | New Orleans | 62 | 62 |
| Chicago | 36 | 34 | New York | 39 | 34 |
| Denver | 34 | 34 | Norfolk | 44 | 44 |
| Helena | 34 | 26 | Philadelphia | 38 | 36 |
| Jacksonville | 58 | 58 | St. Louis | 40 | 38 |
| Kansas City | 35 | 26 | San Francisco | 52 | 52 |
| Los Angeles | 62 | 52 | Washington | 40 | 38 |
| Miami | 72 | 72 | | | |

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. Dec. 29.
B—Maximum Dec. 28

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 1:36 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:36 p. m.

## Early Banking In U.S. Traced By Historians

### Finances of Federal Institution Told at Providence Session

### Records Destroyed

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29—Results of historical detective work in this country and abroad, running down clues to records and correspondence on the First Bank of the United States, forerunner to the Federal Reserve banking system, were laid before the joint session of the American Historical Association and the Business Historical Society here today.

This long-existing gap was filled by James O. Wettereau, instructor of history at New York University, who spoke on "New Light on the First Bank of the United States." Conceived by Alexander Hamilton in order to aid the newly formed Federal Government in making a sound financial start, the First Bank was a semi-public institution, operating on a large scale from 1791 to 1811. Few facts about its operation were made known while the bank was in operation and most of its records were destroyed when Washington burned in 1814.

**Historian Traces Growth**

Tracing the steps which led to the founding of the institution, the historian described in detail how the bank acted as fiscal agent for the Government, gradually expanded into private loans as federal needs diminished and eventually lent five times as much money to private customers as to the Government.

Contrasting the career of this bank with that of the Second Bank of the United States, which Andrew Jackson closed in 1836, Wettereau presented evidence showing that the First Bank of the United States was carefully managed and exercised strict control over regional branches.

"Its directors," he said, "were aware of their public responsibilities and steadily subordinated the profit motive to the maintenance of stability in public and private finance."

New material on financial problems which confronted British business men early in the nineteenth century as the results of the growth in size of business units and the increased need to carry on operations, was presented by Prof. Herbert Heaton of the University of Minnesota. He read a paper on "Financing the Industrial Revolution."

**Banks Lacked Funds**

Few banks were in a position to make large loans to manufacturers, he said, and the burden of supplying the sinews of manufacturing, shipping and other trade rested upon personal funds. Personal and family savings went into new ventures, and if a firm survived, Professor Heaton said, it was only after stinting of dividends and frantic efforts to find supplementary funds. Interest and profits were plowed back into the business to supply the operating capital required.

The program was arranged by the Business Historical Society, which was founded in Boston in 1925. Besides fostering research, the society has been active in collecting and preserving business records of all kinds. By an agreement with Harvard University, thousands of documents which the society has acquired are available at the Baker library of the Harvard Business School.

**Archaeological Question**

"Twenty-five years ago," Prof. Alfred M. Tozzer of Harvard said, "Americanists were confident they knew a great deal about the arrival of man upon this continent and his subsequent history here. Ten and 15 years ago this confidence began to be shaken until today the charlatans of archaeology (and what a host of them there is) seem to be the only ones who feel confident that any of our large archaeological questions have been definitely settled. These archaeological quacks have no hesitation in telling us the ancient history of the New World. To most conservative and less headline-seeking writers the results of each archaeological dig make the larger questions more and more baffling."

Dr. Tozzer spoke at the session on Hispanic American history. Other speakers at this session were Prof. Robert Redfield of the University of Chicago, who spoke on "The Second Epilogue to Maya History," and Alfred V. Kidder of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., who discussed "A Program for Maya Research."

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

# Holiday Atmosphere In Greater Boston

### Boston News Today

Boston emerged from its holiday retirement and became a really bustling city today. Some of the Christmas decorations were still up, a few stores haven't changed their windows yet, and the streets were almost as thronged as they were a week ago because gifts were being exchanged.

The day was clear, but decidedly more crisp than it has been for four days. At noon, the mercury stood at 31 degrees, but was due to go up a few points tonight, as cloudy weather and possible rain were forecast.

For the first time in the last five days there was an abundance of news items all around the town. Newspaper men, having viewed polywogs of news so long, found that the sudden appearance of sardine-size bits took on the relative aspect of whales.

If stories were whales, the biggest one was at the State House.

### Seven Days

Far down in Article Nine of Section One of Chapter Two of the Constitution of Massachusetts is the stern provision that judicial officers shall be nominated by the Governor and approved by the Executive Council, but the nomination must be made at least seven days before the Council can approve.

As he stepped off a plane from Washington last night, Governor Curley genially and frankly admitted that he expects to reward certain of his political friends with judicial appointments. Since vacancies are not available at the moment the Governor must make them. His term expires Jan. 7. Unless he calls a special Council session or finds a loophole, he will have to create vacancies and nominate his friends today or tomorrow.

If his offices had been crowded before on days when pluma were to fall, they were jammed to the ceilings today. Entrance to his suite was barely possible even for state troopers.

The Governor arrived at 10:30, sat down in his high-backed chair, tore off a page from his desk calendar, probably noted that time was growing short, summoned the first job applicant.

At 2:30 this afternoon the Governor was still in his office and the Executive Council was out for lunch. The little delft clock beside Sam Adams' picture in the white paneled gubernatorial office ticked off the minutes inexorably.

### Legislature

In the meantime, as day for the opening of the new legislative session neared, the volume of bills dumped into the hopper steadily mounted.

Topping the pile today was a measure backed by the Automobile Legal Association which would eliminate the Registry of Motor Vehicles and place all automobile law enforcement under a three-member commission in the state department of public safety, now headed by Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk.

The A. L. A. believes the switch would reduce auto accidents. Frank A. Goodwin, present registrar, is sure it wouldn't. "In 1934," he said, "the year before I took office, there were 953 auto fatalities. So far this year there have been 782, a sizable reduction."

"Yes," agrees the A. L. A. "But you won't always be registrar. Besides three heads are better than one."

It's one more bill for the legislators to puzzle over.

### Political Field

As it is played on Beacon Hill, it is a rather relentless game. Last week, Representative Philip G. Bowker, Brookline, Republican, who has been a steadfast foe of Governor Curley's pet measures, bickered with Daniel H. Coakley, a Democrat and member of the Executive Council, friend of the Governor.

It has been charged that Mr. Coakley represents the fourth council district, but does not live there. Today Representative Bowker said he would file a bill requiring that councilors must live in the district they represent. He said he would make it retroactive so it would affect Mr. Coakley.

### On the Waterfront

Today certain seamen grumbled as 15 federal officials relentlessly took photographs, fingerprints and service records of sailors. The information is to go into the new, continuous-service record books that Uncle Sam has decreed seamen must have so shipowners can be made to have experienced crews aboard their vessels. It was a move that came out of the various investigations which followed the Morro Castle fire.

Seamen do not object to safety provisions, but fear the records will prove a two-edged sword as shipowners check on those who participate in strikes.

Despite protests and threats of non-compliance, the government officials reported they had "booked" 100 men by noon today and were progressing nicely. Jan. 20 is the deadline.

At the Custom House news was more cheerful. Although there were only four business days last week, imports totaled $3,479,861 as contrasted with $1,844,938 for the same week last year. Customs collections for the week were $853,823, which was 104 per cent above last year.

### From Washington

Today came news that the Massachusetts delegation in the House of Representatives is not to be without its distinctions. Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell is to be the only woman Republican member of the new House. She will be chief minority member of the committee on civil service, a post that is likely to make her one of the spearheads of the G. O. P. attack, since many a disapproving eye has been cast upon the way the Democrats have handled such matters under Roosevelt.

Joseph W. Martin of North Attleboro gained national notice when he served as eastern campaign manager for Governor Landon. In the new session he is designated to head the minority on the potent House rules committee. This is the group that steers legislation, thus Mr. Martin, too, may have moments when he can effectively serve the G. O. P. cause.

### Milk Prices

As Bostonians have been fearing for several weeks, the city drew nearer a rise in milk prices today. The advisory board of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture recommended a boost of a penny a quart in the price paid farmers and city consumers, from long experience, know that such boosts are passed along to them in the minimum amount of time possible.

From Concord, N. H., came word that Gov. H. Styles Bridges, who worked his way through college by milking cows, had invited Gov. Louis J. Brann of Maine and Gov. Charles M. Smith of Vermont to a conference tomorrow to discuss ways of bringing harmony to milk deliveries made to Boston distributors.

### In Cambridge

Today there was concern among members of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association over proposals to build a municipal auditorium as a war memorial. Officials claim the project is still simply in the discussion stage, but admit an architect has already drawn plans for a structure to cost somewhere between $500,000 and $1,000,000.

With a tax rate of $40.50 the taxpayers' group asserts this is no time to be even talking about spending more money, although they think an auditorium would be nice. Besides serving general functions, the building would have separate headquarters for each military and naval organization.

### Federal Building

Today they announced that Massachusetts now stands sixth among the 48 states in the number of Social Security Act forms employees have returned. Total returned in Massachusetts so far: 1,189,203. This is 28 per cent of the State's population.

# Wool Workers Join Drive For U.S. Textile Act

### Officials Announce Plan for 100 Per Cent Enrollment

### Pressure Is Sought

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 29—Leaders of the United Textile Workers of America and the Federation of Woolen and Worsted Workers of America, have completed arrangements for a nation-wide drive for a 100 per cent enrollment of woolen and worsted workers in order to obtain the greatest economic pressure for immediate passage of the National Textile bill and also to prepare the industry for a program of uniformity of wages, similar to that announced for the fine cotton goods branch.

The announcement of the union's plans were made last night by Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the U. T. W. of A., after a lengthy session attended by officials of woolen and worsted workers at the New England office here.

**Organization Plan**

The plan of organization, which Mr. Riviere explained, will be similar to that arranged by the Committee on Industrial Organization for the steel industry.

Foundation for the campaign was laid at the last meeting of the executive council of the United Textile Workers of America in Washington when it was definitely decided to use the full force of the workers to secure the passage of the National Textile Act as soon as possible after the 1937 session of Congress begins next month.

The plan of the union is to set up political organizations in each of the textile centers, and from these centers a barrage of petitions for passage of the act will be sent to senators and representatives from the various districts.

**In All N. E. States**

Mr. Riviere made it known that he was making arrangements to establish the political units in all of the New England states. He said that in some instances the programs will be handled by the textile councils and in others the movement will be given over to the units of the federation.

It was learned after the meeting that a wage schedule similar to that of the cotton fine goods, which set rates for the individual job, was being considered for the woolen and worsted industry. The results of recent membership campaigns and the predicted outcome of the nation-wide drive, the union leaders say, will soon put the federation in a position to encourage manufacturers to adopt the work price schedule.

Within the past two years the federation has presented two different price lists to the woolen and worsted manufacturers but neither was adopted in its entirety throughout the industry. It could not be learned whether the discussed price list will be the one that was presented a year ago and rejected by the Woolen and Worsted Institute, or whether a new program will be created, based on improved business conditions.

**Pay Differentials**

Union leaders say that as the result of their previous demands for increased wages and uniformity of conditions that wages were increased but no steps were taken to eliminate the pay differentials that have been responsible for the unfair competition interfering, in their opinion, with the progress of the industry.

At the meeting Sunday, Mr. Riviere said, it was decided to hold the annual convention of the federation in Lawrence in April in order to create greater interest in the drive which is a permanent union feature for the city.

At the meeting of the federation's executive committee, Mr. Riviere said that arrangements were made to give financial assistance to the workers of the Schuster-Hayward mills in East Douglas, Millbury, Franklin and Manchaug, Mass., who have been on strike for several months.

# Two Judges Slated For Removal and Another to Resign

### Crew Outnumbers Passengers 12 to 1

Outnumbered 12 to 1 by the ship's crew, the 16 passengers on the Cunard White Star liner, Antonia, arriving at Boston today from Cobh and Liverpool, were accorded service in the grand style on their voyage. Officials of the line explained that the small passenger list was due to the customary winter slump in trans-Atlantic travel. The Antonia's crew numbers 197.

The only passenger to debark at Boston was Miss Mary McGuinness, an American citizen who has spent the past five years living in Drogheda, County Meath, the Irish Free State. After discharging cargo and her single Boston-bound passenger, the Antonia sailed for New York, where she will dock tomorrow.

## Green Gets $5500 City Job; Plea To Cut Pay Ignored

Without debating Councilor Robert G. Wilson's plea to reduce the $5500 yearly salary for clerk of committees, the Boston City Council yesterday elected Robert E. Green, of Somerville, to that position.

Just before the council prepared to fill this position, made vacant by the recent passing of John E. Baldwin who served for 17 years, Councilor Wilson charged that the clerk of committees "is grossly overpaid." He recommended that the election be postponed for two weeks so that the salary could be adjusted to "a reasonable figure."

**Grossly Overpaid**

"All of us know that the clerk of committees is grossly overpaid, and some of us are frank enough to admit it," said Councilor Wilson, "This is a suitable time, while the position is empty, to adjust the salary and redefine the duties of the city clerk and also the city messenger. I move that we postpone this election for two weeks to consider this proposal."

His motion was promptly defeated by a voice vote.

The vote electing Mr. Green was then taken. He received 11 votes to 7 for John F. Gilmore Jr., a clerk in Mayor Mansfield's office, and 2 to William J. J. O'Neil, second assistant city messenger.

Mr. Green is a brother of Thomas H. Green, city councilor under Gov. James M. Curley in his last mayoralty administration and recently appointed by the Governor as state commissioner of civil service. Mr. Gilmore sought the clerk of committeeship with the tacit but not active support of Mayor Mansfield.

**Defeated Proposal**

The same votes which elected Mr. Green defeated Councilor Wilson's proposal to consider reduction of the clerkship salary.

Those who cast their votes for Mr. Green were: Councilors James E. Agnew, Brighton; John J. Doherty, Roxbury; John F. Dowd, Roxbury; Peter J. Fitzgerald, Dorchester; Edward M. Gallagher, Brighton; John E. Kerrigan, South Boston; James J. Kilroy, Roxbury; John J. McGrath, Dorchester; James J. Mellen, Charlestown; George A. Murray, South Boston, and Martin H. Tobin, Dorchester.

Those voting for Mr. Gilmore were: Councilors David M. Brackman, Roxbury; James F. Finley, Roslindale; John I. Fitzgerald, West End; Richard D. Gleason, Roxbury; George W. Roberts, Back Bay; Sidney Rosenburg, Dorchester; and Henry Selvitella, East Boston.

Councilors Henry L. Shattuck of the Back Bay and Robert G. Wilson of Dorchester voted for Mr. O'Neil. Councilors Peter A. Murray and Clement A. Norton were absent.

### Reports That Sisk Will Quit Superior Bench Not Affirmed

### Place for Hurley Seen in Opening

### Curley Declared Ready to Remove Bacon and Fisher Without Hearings

Attempted removal of two elderly District Court judges occupied the place of chief importance on Governor Curley's schedule today, as he faced at last a constitutional "deadline" that will prevent his granting certain additional positions for his political followers.

Targets for today's gubernatorial attack were to be Judge William P. Bacon of Newton and Judge Frederic A. Fisher, 81, of Lowell. Both have been summoned before the Executive Council.

While indications were strong that neither judge would appear today, the Governor was understood to be ready to remove them without hearings, if necessary.

**Lie Over a Week**

The "deadline" the Governor must meet is the constitutional provision that judicial appointments must lie over in the council at least seven full days before they are confirmed.

Inasmuch as Governor-elect Charles F. Hurley will become chief executive at noon Jan. 7, tomorrow is the final day for Curley judicial appointments.

Meanwhile reports and counter-reports respectively affirming and denying that Judge James Henry Sisk of the Superior Court will resign either today or tomorrow because of his health continued to circulate around Beacon Hill.

**Provide Opening**

Judge Sisk's resignation would provide the Superior Court opening Lieut. Gov. Joseph L. Hurley has been seeking. Such a post pays $12,000 annually. It is generally accepted that the Governor will appoint the Lieutenant Governor to succeed Judge Sisk should the latter resign.

But from Mrs. Sisk at the associate judge's home at Lynn came the statement: "We know nothing about any story that the Judge will resign. Although he has been ill for two months, he is now walking around and will be ready to resume his duties shortly."

**Expected Resignation**

On the other hand, Governor Curley, on his return from a swift trip to Washington, said he expected the Judge's resignation momentarily.

Rumors regarding Judge Sisk's resignation have circulated about the State House for several days.

The Governor's statements regarding the rumored resignation was made last night as he landed at the East Boston airport following a return from Washington by airplane.

Asked what appointments he would submit today and whether Lieutenant Governor Hurley would finally be appointed chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, he said:

**"Judicial Situation"**

"I think that a judicial situation may arise which would be more interesting to the Lieutenant Governor than the utilities place."

Under further questioning, in which the Judge Sisk resignation possibility was mentioned, the Governor added:

"That is the one I had in mind."

In regard to the Judges Bacon and Fisher, the Governor did not reveal the identity of the political followers who would be appointed to succeed them in case of their removal.

**Removed First**

Rather he said, "First the judges will have to be removed before they can be replaced."

Judge Bacon indicated through his son he would not be physically able to appear at the State House today.

Judge Fisher late last night said he had not received notice to appear today but if one were received he would appear.

The Governor's attack upon Judge Bacon is that the latter has not served on the bench since last January because of ill health. His drive against Judge Fisher is based on the alleged severity of his sentences.

**Sentenced Girls**

The Governor, regarding Judge Fisher, said he had sentenced three girls to five years each for stealing two bottles of milk and had sentenced another woman to a year's imprisonment for drunkenness on the woman's first offense. Mr. Curley has pardoned all four persons.

As the time for judicial appointments grew short, so did hours for appointments to other posts. The Governor has several remaining members of his office staff to "take care of" before retiring.

**Slated for Post**

Joseph Coppenrath, assistant manager, it is reported, is slated for a post in the railroad division of the public utilities department, a civil service position which pays $2100 to $2800 a year. Alfred Smith, another office attache, is reported ready to accept appointment as assistant superintendent of the public works buildings, if the salary is raised above the $1750 a year level.

# Recovery Held to Depend On Meeting Social Changes

How can recovery be stabilized?

Out of papers read by authorities at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Eastern Division of the American Philosophical Association, where more than 200 scholars met today, emerges the following consensus on this vital question as the United States enters a second New Deal Administration:

Recovery, to be stabilized on a permanent basis, must look forward, not back; must provide for changing needs of a changing society, not seek a return to some static economic system in which social justice remains a dream of reformers.

With specific reference to the United States, several speakers indicated that the next four years offer an opportunity for stabilizing recovery on a more permanent basis than ever before.

**From Bonn and Duke**

To save the best of the private competitive system, while providing for larger social needs, the United States ought to steer between the extremes of governmental regimentation and of unbridled individualism, according to Prof. Herbert von Beckerath. On leave from the University of Bonn, Germany, Professor von Beckerath has taught for three years at Duke University, where he has been able to observe American conditions at close hand, with a background knowledge of conditions in fascist countries.

The danger in governmental efforts to maintain a "balanced economy" by regulation of prices, production, wages, and capital earnings, is seen by Professor von Beckerath as the tendency for the Government to become corrupt when it is entrusted with such vast economic powers.

"Balanced economy when used as a permanent devise seems likely not to work for the maintenance of a vigorous economic life based on private property, nor for a strong independent government, but for a vicious hodge-podge between public and private aims and interest, killing both the authority, strength, and consistency of government and the vitality, honesty and self-sufficiency of private business.

**Compulsion and Benefits**

"Through ever-more meddlesome and ever-less consistent public interference, and through more and more intense private catering for it, this might end in some sort of socialism.

"However, this would be a very inefficient chaotic makeshift collectivism."

Prof. von Beckerath spoke as a scholar who views governmental and economic trends from a more or less detached position. The

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

# *What—When—Where*

### In and Around Boston Tonight

**Theaters**

COLONIAL—"Jane Eyre," dramatization of Charlotte Bronte's novel, starring Katharine Hepburn. Presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. Directed by Worthington Miner. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"Frederika," new operetta by Franz Lehar, with Dennis King, Helen Gleason and Ernest Truex. 8:15. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:15.

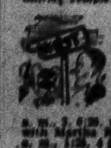
OPERA HOUSE — "Blossom Time," the Romberg operetta based on the life of Franz Schubert with J. Charles Gilbert, Diana Gaylen, and Ray Cropper. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee, 2:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. Presented by George Abbott, featuring Maria Brown, Richard Worth, Owen Martin, Byron Shores and others. 8:30.

REPERTORY—All star vaudeville presented by Federal Theater. 8:30. Also at 2:30 on Dec. 30 and 31. Marionettes in "A Christmas Carol."

**Movies**

MEMORIAL — "Stowaway," starring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.



UPTOWN — "Go West Young Man," with Mae West. 1:45, 5:40, 9:35. Also "Theodora Goes Wild," featuring Irene Dunne. 1, 4, 7, 10.

MODERN — "Come and Get It," with Edward Arnold, Frances Farmer and Joel McCrea. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 9:45. Also "Runaway Girl," with Stanley Ridges and Shirley Ross. 9:10 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:50, 9:10.

**Radio Programs**

On Page 10

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Pigskin Parade," with Jack Haley and Patsy Kelly. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Miss Dayo a Queen," with Nova Pilbeam. 5, 8, 8:10.

FINE ARTS — "The Ski Chase," with Hannes Schneider. 1:50, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:30. All Mickey Mouse show every morning except Sunday. 10, 11 and 12.

METROPOLITAN—"College Holiday," with Jack Benny, George Burns, Gracie Allen and others. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:54, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Xavier Cugat and orchestra. The Yacht Club Boys in person.

UNIVERSITY—"Craig's Wife," with John Boles and Rosalind Russell. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. Also "Pigskin Parade," with Jack Haley and Patsy Kelly. 1:40, 4:50, 8:00. Tomorrow: "Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also "Snowed Under," with George Brent.

TREMONT—Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy in "Petticoat Fever." 9, 11:10 a. m., 1:20, 3:30, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Yellow Dust," with Richard Dix. 10:10 a. m., 12:20, 2:15, 5:00, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Double Wedding" and "Reign Under Water," with Louise Rainer and Robert Taylor. Also "Mimi," with Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Gertrude Lawrence.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

BOSTON—Laurel and Hardy in "Our Relations." 10:47 a. m., 1:48, 4:49, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Hollywood Hotel Revue with Sibyl Bowan, Al Norman and others. Also Jimmy Rave.

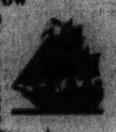
STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Garden of Allah," with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:45, 10:30. Also "Come Closer, Folks," Orpheum: 10:10 a. m., both theaters: 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland in "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Fenway: 11:15, 3:15, 6:30, 9:45. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Along Came Love," with Charles Starrett and Irene Karver. Fenway: 9:05 a. m., 12:55, 4:35, 8:25. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

EXETER—Lawrence Tibbett and Wendy Barrie in "Under Your Spell." 3:30, 6:34, 9:35. Also "Follow Your Heart," with Marion Talley and M. Bartlett. 1:45, 4:55, 7:55.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places," with Lowell Thomas. "Dogging It Around the World." "Symphony in Snow." "On Duchess," with Polly Moran. Latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Tomorrow**



MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "Ship Models" guidance tour by Miss Masinnis. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Weekly luncheon and meeting. Rev. Dana M. Greeley on "The Youth and the Hope of the World." Palmer and Berg Day. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

# Bay State 'Board' On Motor Vehicles Proposed in Bill

Senators and representatives, eager, through active filing of legislative proposals, to show their constituents they are caring for their interests, continued today to provide grist for the 1937 legislative mill.

Among the later proposals submitted was one to establish a "Board of Motor Vehicles," which would supplant the present "one-man" rule of Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles.

The three-man board would be transferred from the public works department to the state department of public safety under Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, public safety commissioner.

The Automobile Legal Association, the original sponsor of the bill, stated in the petition, "One need only to read the weekly reports of accidents to realize that this exceedingly important problem of automobile operation must be handled on a different basis. The state must realize that a one-man control of such important work is impossible, regardless of that person's ability."

From Mr. Goodwin came the reply, "there is no need for a change." He pointed to the fact that before he took office there were 953 persons killed in motor accidents in 1934. In 1935 when Mr. Goodwin assumed charge the fatalities were cut to 782. For the year 1936, with four days to go, the fatality total is still 782, despite heavier registration, Mr. Goodwin said.

Representative Adolph Johnson of Brockton filed a bill to prohibit members of the Executive Council or the legislature from accepting appointments to other offices. Representative John T. Comerford of Brookline filed a bill providing for the abolition of capital punishment, while Senator Theodore R. Plunkett of Adams presented a petition for adoption of the state budget by April 1 of each year.

## Garbage and Ashes Collection Awarded For Dorchester Area

Dorchester's garbage and ashes will be collected in 1937 by the Marinucci Brothers & Co., under a $203,400 contract let by Christopher J. Carven, Commissioner of Public Works, with Mayor Mansfield's approval. The contract had been previously awarded to Dooley Bros. & Co., who had offered to do the work for $150,000, but was withdrawn when that firm failed to raise the bond necessary to assure the city of its good faith.

Mr. Carven would not say this morning whether the $7500 check posted by the Dooley company at the time the contract was first awarded would not be returned. The Marinucci Bros. & Co. were the second lowest bidders for the garbage collection work.

## Burns to Leave Securities Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The White House announced today the acceptance by President Roosevelt of the resignation of John J. Burns of Boston, general counsel of the Securities Commission. The resignation will be effective soon after the first of the year.

In a letter to Mr. Burns, the President expressed appreciation for the "splendid service you have rendered pioneering as the first general counsel of the commission."

Expressing the hope that Mr. Burns might be of help to the Government again in the future, the President said:

"Your fine legal talent and organizing ability have been of the greatest value during these early days of this great adventure in social organization."

## Where Forge of 'Village Smithy' Still Flames

Wide World

Blacksmith Shop at North Andover, Mass.
Left—Samuel E. Lawes Working at His Trade. Right—Mr. Lawes Talks With Simon P. Allen, Who Has Brought a Horse to Be Shod

## Horseshoe and Weathervane —Hammer Ringing on Anvil

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NORTH ANDOVER, Mass., Dec. 29—The village blacksmith, whose measured blows once filled the air with music from morning till night, has become an almost legendary figure in country sections. Where his accustomed shop once stood, with its intermingling smells of horses, hay and burning, the town garage and filling station is now purveying less bucolic wares.

But in North Andover, one may still hear the determined hiss as red hot iron is plunged into water, accompanied by the whine of the bellows. Here Samuel E. Lawes conducts one of the few remaining blacksmith shops, maintaining an establishment which has been continued uninterrupted for more than 160 years.

There are not enough horses and oxen these days to keep the shop's three forges running, so Mr. Lawes has had to adapt his skill to the fashioning of antique iron foot scrapers, wrought iron fireplace andirons and weather vanes duplicating those which swung proudly atop the ridgepole of many a New England farm building of old.

Versatile talents, as well as muscles "strong as iron bands," are required of a twentieth-century blacksmith; and Mr. Lawes laughingly asserts that he can make anything, "from a needle to an anchor."

## Historians

(Continued from Page 9)

search." Prof. Joseph B. Lockey of the University of California presided.

**Mayan Civilization**

Dr. Redfield described in detail findings of ethnological studies conducted in Yucatan, where are found "the last Maya Indians to preserve tribal independence." In remote, primitive villages, where natives have for generations lived in seclusion and the white man rarely appears, the fascinating drama of Maya civilization still is continuing, he said, and provides valuable material for students of the now largely defunct culture of the Mayas.

This fifty-first annual meeting of the American Historical Association has filled the Biltmore with history professors from leading American colleges. Ten organizations are affiliated with the parent organization. The Agricultural History Society and the American Society of Church History held sessions today.

## Hingham Citizens Seek Reduction In Their Water Rates

Reduction in what they term "unfair and excessive" rates imposed by the Hingham Water Company is sought by several hundred Hingham residents who have been promised a public hearing before the State Public Utilities Commission on Jan. 14.

Led by Selectman Arthur E. Whittemore, the Hingham townspeople charge the water rate of 32 cents for each 100 feet violates the state law prohibiting privately owned companies in the metropolitan district from charging more than the average rate of the whole district.

## Braintree Schools Seek $20,000 Rise

Request for a $20,000 increase in the school department budget was indorsed last night by the Braintree school committee, in a regular session, it was learned today. An unofficial estimate of $321,000 for the school budget in 1937 was given by the committee. The request will be put on the agenda of the town meeting, which will be called early in January.

## What's Going On in the Arts

**'Jane Eyre'**

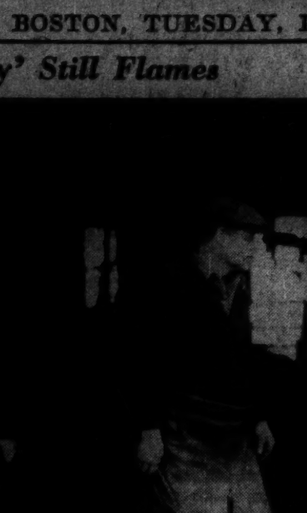
Helen Jerome's stage version of "Jane Eyre" was brought to the Colonial Theater last evening. The production marks Katharine Hepburn's latest attempt to prove that she is an actress of the stage as well as of the screen. This was the third play of the Guild subscription season.

Miss Jerome has shown intelligence in performing a difficult task. Using much of the dialogue of the novel, she has preserved a good deal of the early Victorian atmosphere, and even of that peculiar phase of it which probably existed only in the imagination of Charlotte Brontë. She profits too, in this production of her play, by the appropriate sets designed by Lee Simonson for the library of Thornfield Hall and the Moor House.

If she has not succeeded in making a first-rate play out of her material, that, no doubt, is due in considerable part to the material. The speech, the manners and the habits of thought of Charlotte Brontë's characters are pretty hard to take today. At times last night, especially in the Moor House scenes, the audience excusably took some of the lines in the spirit of Christopher Morley's Hoboken productions. But on the whole it accepted the convention of the piece, and that is to Miss Jerome's credit.

The dramatist has of course been obliged to make certain changes in the plot and in its scenes. All the action takes place at Thornfield and at Moor House. These minor changes do not seriously alter the tenor of the story as a whole.

"Jane Eyre" is, among other things, a thriller, and Miss Jerome has made use of its possibilities in this respect. Rochester's demented wife appears at the door between the library and the west wing, and later enters the library to attack him. The dramatist, however, after establishing an atmosphere of mystery and terror, shows us the demented woman a little too soon—at the end of the first scene, in fact. Although her identity is not revealed until later, this early view of her diminishes the theatrical possibilities of the mystery element.



By De Mirjian Studio

Helen Gleason, Co-Starred in "Frederika," the Lehár Musical Now at the Shubert

The performance on the whole probably went far toward realizing the dramatist's intentions. At all events it was sufficiently persuasive under the direction of Worthington Miner, to save the production from being received throughout by the audience as a revival of the Hoboken type.

Interest centered of course in Miss Hepburn. She won a personal triumph. Her success may be attributed to her great personal charm and the mannerisms which have ensured her screen popularity. Her Jane Eyre was a very appealing young woman, although she was by no means the Jane Eyre of Charlotte Brontë. Miss Hepburn's flat tones and demure manner were suited to convey Jane's mental alertness and independence of spirit. But the tones remained flat in the emotional scenes, too, and her acting in those scenes was wanting in fluidity and in inner conviction. Nor was she more successful in the moments of banter, when she became arch. Can you imagine a coy Jane Eyre? Miss Hepburn remained always Miss Hepburn.

The Rochester was Dennis Hoey, who is new to these shores. He was well cast for his build and height, which had the effect of reducing Miss Hepburn to the required Jane Eyre size. He was also remarkably successful in making us almost believe in the preposterous character of Miss Brontë's spinsterish imagination. The fact that he could recite so many stilted lines without rousing laughter is the measure of his achievement. Smaller parts were well taken, with the exception of John Williams's St. John Rivers. It will be fairer to judge this impersonation when Mr. Williams has learned his part.

There was an ovation at the close for Miss Hepburn. L. A. S.

**Boston Stage Notes**

Continuing on Boston stages are "Frederika," at the Shubert; "Blossom Time," at the Opera House, and "Boy Meets Girl," at the Plymouth.

George M. Cohan comes into the Plymouth next week in a new comedy, "Fulton of Oak Falls." The production marks the revival of the firm of Cohan and Harris.

On Jan. 11, Helen Jerome's "Pride and Prejudice" will replace her "Jane Eyre" at the Colonial; also under Theater Guild auspices.

Philip Merivale comes to the Plymouth Jan. 18 in a new comedy, "And Now Goodbye," based on James Hilton's novel and dramatized by Philip Howard.

John Gielgud's "Hamlet" may be expected in Boston early in February. The New York engagement has been extended for a third time, and will now end on Jan. 23.

The Federal, Theater opened a week of vaudeville at the Repertory last night, with six variety acts and a negro revue. This theater is also continuing through Thursday, at matinée performances, its production of "A Christmas Carol."

"Reflected Glory," starring Tallulah Bankhead, is scheduled for the Shubert on Jan. 11.

## The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is a New Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| 500kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 Tito Guizar, tenor | "The Monitor Views the News" | "While the City Sleeps" | Recordings and reports |
| 5:15 "Blue Flames"; quartet | "Rhythm Makers" | Tom Mix sketch | Recordings and reports |
| 5:30 St. Louis Syncopators | "The Singing Lady"; sketch | "Jack Armstrong"; sketch | Recordings and reports |
| 5:45 Checker Board; music | "Sweethearts of the Air" | "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch | Recordings and reports |
| 6:00 News; sports review | News; Evening Journal | Yankee News Service | Dinner concert |
| 6:15 Diana Gaylen, soloist | "Animal Close-Ups"; story | Earl Lawrence Serenades | Dinner concert |
| 6:30 Dinner Time Revue | News; music; sport briefs | "Musical Roundup"; record | Dinner concert |
| 6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted" | Lowell Thomas, news | Jackie Cooper; orchestra | Sport reports |
| 7:00 Reader and orchestra | "Easy Aces"; comedy sketch | "Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch | Colonial News Service |
| 7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch | Dramatic sketch | Voice of Experience | "Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole; vocalists; instrumentalists |
| 7:30 Jack Randolph's Music | Lum and Abner; sketch | Rubinoff; Jan Peerce | |
| 7:45 Boake Carter, news Comment | "Happier Lives"; sketch | Hendrik Willem Van Loon | Nat Brandwynne's Orchestra |
| 8:00 Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; orchestra | "Dude Ranch"; dramatic sketch; Westerners group | Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists; quartet; trio | "Cesare Sedero Directs"; soloists; chorus; orchestra |
| 8:15 | | | |
| 8:30 Al Jolson; Sid Silvers; Martha Raye; orchestra | Edgar A. Guest is Welcome Valley; dramatic sketch | Wayne King's Orchestra | Jack Fisher's Orchestra |
| 8:45 | | Wayne King's Orchestra | Jack Fisher's Orchestra |
| 9:00 Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; vocal group; features | Ben Bernie and his orchestra; Gertrude Niesen, soloist | "Sidewalk Interviews"; Walace Butterworth; F. Johnson | Gabriel Heatter, comment |
| 9:15 | | | |
| 9:30 'Jack Oakie's College"; Wesleyan Cardinals; Benny | "Husbands and Wives"; forum | Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth; Conrad Thibault; | Jack Eaves's Orchestra |
| 9:45 | "Husbands and Wives"; forum | | Third period, Bruins-Montreal |
| 10:00 Goodman's Orch.; George Stoll's Orch. | Concert band, Frank Simon, conductor; dramatization | Francia White; Trudy Wood; Johnny Green's Or. | hockey game |
| 10:15 | | | Ray Starita's Orchestra |
| 10:30 Garden talk | "Bishop and the Gargoyle," dramatic sketch | "Hollywood Gossip" | Don Lee coast-to-coast dedicatory program |
| 10:45 Mark Warnow's Orchestra | | Roy Campbell's Royalists | |
| 11:00 E. B. Rideout; news | News; studio reports | Yankee News Service | Canadian Don Lee Salute |
| 11:15 Hal Kemp's Orchestra | Johnny Hamp's Orchestra | Rudy Bundy's Orchestra | Colonial Salute to Don Lee |
| 11:30 "Twelve Crowded Months"; news dramatizations | Frankie Masters's Orchestra | Russ Morgan's Orchestra | WLW's Salute to Don Lee |
| 11:45 | Frankie Masters's Orchestra | Russ Morgan's Orchestra | WLW's Salute to Don Lee |

### Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

**Up to Luncheon**

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

10:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Today's Children"; dramatic sketch.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; talks; soloists; orchestra.

**After Luncheon**

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WNAC, Variety Show, Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music artist student recital.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

**'The Monitor Views the News'**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 1:45 | WBZ | 990kc |
| 4:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 5:00 | WBZ | 990kc |

**Shortwave**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1:45 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 5:00 | W1XK | 9.57mc |
| 6:00 | W1XAL | 11.79mc |

**Dinner and After**

7:30 WNAC, Chorus recital; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fannie Brice; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in "The High Road," dramatic sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Professional Parade"; variety; Fred Nibio, director.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight; Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Come On, Let's Sing"; community sing.

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "All Wien"; music of Old Vienna; concert orch.

**Late Evening**

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Tour Hit Parade"; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Don Lee Network Salute to Mutual: Conrad Nagel; George Jessel; soloists; choir; concert orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF — National), Roy Shield's Revue; variety.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

10:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), Address, "Spain's Hunger for Liberty," Dr. Don Fernando de Los Rios, Spanish Ambassador.

11:45 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Central States Network Salute to Mutual: soloists; orchestra.

12:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Iowa Network Salute to Mutual: soloists; chorus; orchestra.

## Vermont Milk Pact Evolved to Steady Prices in Boston

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 29 (AP)—An agreement which representatives of Vermont milk co-operatives claimed today would lead to price stabilization in the Boston market was evolved at a meeting here.

Terms of the agreement were not disclosed but spokesmen for the meeting, called by the Vermont Farm Bureau's milk committee, said it was a step toward producer control of milk marketing in the New England area.

For days previous to yesterday's session the milk committee has been conferring with producers and co-operative groups throughout the state in an attempt to crystallize farmer-producer sentiment.

The bureau claimed farmer-producer ownership of country plants and participation of all producers in a milk pool on an equal basis were unanimously supported at all meetings.

Before yesterday's session Arthur H. Packard, head of the farm bureau, said, "What is done here today will decide whether we progress or go back many years to the old competitive system."

The Boston milk market has been upset recently by the announcement of two large Boston distributors, the Hood and Whiting companies, that they no longer would support a milk equalization pool created to establish equal prices for all producers.

The New England Dairies immediately announced it would not supply milk to the two companies. The effect of the "strike" has been described in conflicting statements by the distributors and New England Dairies.

## Influx of Cocoa Beans Helps Big Gain in Imports of Boston

It's pay-off time on opposite sides of the world today—in Boston and on the Gold Coast of Africa.

And all because of the harvesting of the crop of cocoa beans. Boston benefits by the influx of large quantities that go into the making of chocolate and candy — 3,381,000 pounds arrived here last week, providing freight for steamers, work for longshoremen, truckers and mill employees and business for the port—while the Gold Coast gains through spending of natives who are paid off only when the crop is completely gathered.

Pay-off time on the Gold Coast has a further significance to the United States, for natives spend for American luxuries. Automobiles of high price and electric refrigerators sell like hot cakes when the workers bring home the bulging pay envelope, for many weeks' work. A virtual holiday is declared while a year's income is spent.

Cocoa beans were not all that came into Boston harbor in holds of ships last week, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs declared today. Sugar in large volume—millions of pounds of it—arrived here. And wool to the extent of 3,239,736 pounds came in to fill the void brought about by heavy consumption and exhaustion of the domestic supply.

Although last week was cut to four working days at the custom house—employees being granted Friday, Saturday and Sunday off—imports for consumption reached the large total of $3,479,961 against $1,844,938 a year ago. And a large volume of wool and other commodities was put into bonded warehouses, in addition, amounting to $996,123 worth, compared with $385,466 a year ago.

Customs workers shared in the merry-making of the season, too, for collections of duties swelled Uncle Sam's coffers to the exent of $855,823—a gain of 104.7 per cent over the same period a year ago when $417,097 was collected.

And with three days off this week, over New Year's holiday, it is pay-off time for customs workers too!

## Philosophers

(Continued from Page 9)

philosophers also heard an official in the division of program-planning in the AAA, when Carl F. Taeusch analyzed the use of compulsion by the New Deal, against individuals or organizations, to make them comply with its program.

Economic sanctions, such as the benefit payments to farmers in return for curtailing production, were defended by Mr. Taeusch as emergency measures. But in a democracy, the development of public opinion which sanctions governmental policies will in the long run be more effective than force, in his view.

**When Emergency Passes**

On the question of stabilizing recovery, Mr. Taeusch sounded a warning that the overwhelming endorsement at the polls of New Deal policies carries with it a responsibility to cut out unwise or emergency features of the Administration program.

## Mayor Knox Held Without Authority To Probe Assessors

Investigation of the assessment system under which all Somerville real estate is evaluated, proposed by Mayor Leslie E. Knox several weeks ago and halted by obstacles thrown in the path of the Knox-appointed committee struck another snag yesterday.

In a long letter to Maurice F. Ahearn, chairman of the board of assessors in Somerville, Henry F. Long, State Tax Commisioner, declared that an investigation of the assessors' office was outside the Mayor's authority. The letter was addressed to the board of assessors, and will be made public when the board meets, Mr. Ahearn said.

Mr. Ahearn repeated an assertion made by him when the Mayor's plan was broached, that he would bar the citizens' committee from his office, if it should attempt to force an investigation.

A unanimous vote of the Board of Aldermen has authorized an investigation of the Knox proposal to establish a standard rate of real estate evaluation, on the grounds that there was no authority in the Mayor's office to institute such a plan.

State Representative John J. Donohue stated today that it was a waste of the taxpayer's money, if the plan should be put into effect.

Mayor Knox refused to answer his critics. "In the final analysis," he said, "the public is the judge." The Mayor is planning to fly to Washington this week to induce federal authorities to finance his investigation.

## Three-Member Board Named for Maine's Jobless Insurance

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Executive Council today confirmed Gov. Louis J. Brann's appointment of a three-man commission to administer Maine's unemployment insurance law enacted in special session 10 days ago.

The appointees are: Clifford A. Somerville (R), Portland, chairman; Frank Johnson (D), Woodland, and Myron E. Bennett (R), Sanford.

Mr. Somerville's term was for six years, Mr. Johnson's four years, and Mr. Bennett's two years.

The unemployment insurance law becomes effective the first of the year. It was enacted to conform with the Federal Social Security Act provisions.

## N. H. Farmers Receive $32,526 in Soil Program

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 29 (AP)—Payments totaling $32,526 have already been made to 1340 New Hampshire farmers under the federal soil conservation program, the Farm Bureau Federation reported today.

At the same time it was announced pasture lands will in some instances be included next year in determining a farm's allowance for soil-building payments.


## Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

| Steamship | Sailing Due | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pres. Harding | Dec. 31 | Plymouth | Jan. 8 Dec. 30, 6:00 pm | Dec. 31, 8:00 am |
| Amer. Merchant | Jan. 2 | Plymouth | Jan. 11 Jan. 1, 6:00 pm | Jan. 2, 8:00 am |

Pacific Sailings

| Steamship | Sailing | | Mail Closes Boston | Mail Closes New York |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Empress of Japan | Victoria | Jan. 9 | Jan. 4, 4:00 pm | Jan. 4, 7:30 pm |

A Holiday in the Tyrol

TYROLEAN JUNE

By Nina Murdoch

The record of a summer holiday in Austrian Tyrol—just such a holiday as any one might enjoy puttering about medieval villages, visiting old castles, wandering through woods and meadows, tasting strange food in ancient inns. It is a cheerful, inquisitive, meandering kind of book, full of life, sound sense and a great capacity for enjoyment. A brief bit from this delightful book recently was reprinted on the Home Forum Page of The Christian Science Monitor. Beautifully illustrated with photographic studies by Dr. Defner of Innsbruck. An unusually handsome and expressive gift volume $3.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

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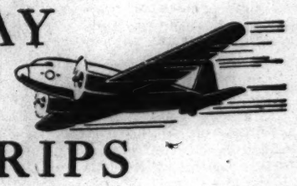
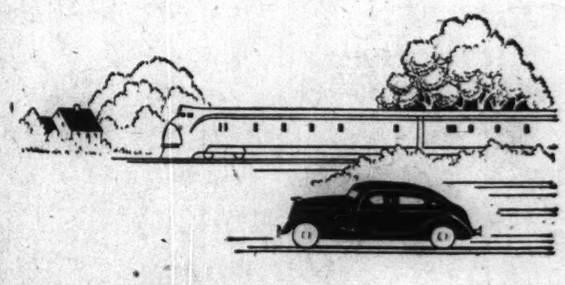
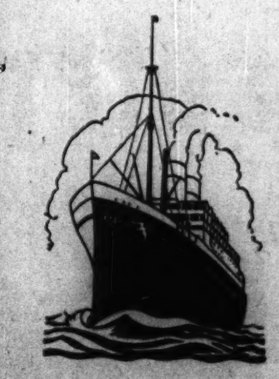
HOLIDAY TRIPS



By land, sea or air, to near or far away places, can be conveniently arranged by consulting the travel advertisers whose advertisements appear in The Christian Science Monitor.





These advertisements can be found on the Hotel and Travel pages of the Monitor which appear every Tuesday and Friday and are also found throughout the paper on all days.

# Port of the Whalers Is Now but a Memory of Those Stirring Days

*Once New Bedford was the home port of 300 ships that went to the whaling grounds of the seven seas and whose water front was a bustling scene of whaling and the many trades dependent upon it—One man survives to recall those days.*

By a Staff Artist

Capt. James Henry Sherman
New Bedford Man Was for Years in the Whaling Trade

The Whaling Bark Canton
As Master of This Ship, Captain Sherman Made One Voyage That Lasted Four Years and Four Months

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 29—During a period of nearly 1200 years until steam and cannon took the place of hand harpoons and small boats, hunting whales was an adventure difficult to equal in business or in sport.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries American whaling vessels were known around the world and in the earliest of these years barques and brigs bearing the names of such famous ports as Nantucket, New Bedford and New London on their stern boards were to be found lying at anchor in the coral-lined lagoons of South Sea Islands where American ships had never sailed before.

Seventy-five years ago over 300 ships hailed New Bedford as their home port and 12,000 seamen manned these vessels. Since the year 1857 this fine fleet of whalers, the largest in the history of the world ever to sail from a single port, and concerning which the American nation had substantial reasons to be proud, has sailed out to sea and one by one failed to return. New craft was not built and in 1935, when the Schooner John R. Manter was lost, there were no more whaling vessels except the memorial ship, the Morgan.

**Now Silent Waterfront**

A waterfront once thriving and alive is now barren and still. With the passing of the ships, the whalemen disappeared and today only a very few of the whaling masters who intimately knew the old days are about.

Capt. James Henry Sherman is believed to be the dean of New Bedford whaling captains. He was born Feb. 2, 1843, not far from New Bedford, on a point of land extending out into Buzzards Bay. The salty air of the sea filled his lungs the day he was born.

Twelve miles off the coast of Massachusetts the Elizabethan Islands form the outer rim of Buzzards Bay. Captain Sherman's father moved from the mainland to these islands when James was seven years old. Whaling vessels out-bound and home-bound passed by in sight every day and the island life fitted the boy in an unusual way for a seafaring career.

**Knew How to Handle Boat**

Here he gained expert knowledge in small boat management, later he was noted among whalemen for his ability to sail a boat onto a whale when weather conditions drove others to their oars. Eleven years after moving to the islands, Captain Sherman began his whaling experience as a foremast hand aboard the ship Cleon.

He possessed a strong will, was confident in his judgments, and fearless. A puritanical sense of duty governed him.

Before he went to sea he worked for neighboring farmers, a labor which in his day required his attention from sunrise to sunset. One night he attended a country dance, and it was well after midnight before he reached his home. He was at work the next day with but three or four hours of sleep, and he found himself unable to do vigorously all that was expected of him in the field. He determined that if the pleasure of dancing interfered with an honest day's work he would not dance. He never danced since that day.

**Soon Became an Officer**

Officers aboard ship, recognizing his rangy height, his long arms and above all else his confident spirit, quickly promoted him to the position of harpooner in the bow of a whaleboat. He accepted this berth sensing its responsibilities acutely and he filled the position with such credit that he soon became an officer himself. He made voyages on the ships, Congress, Governor Troupe, Nautilus, Milton and the Canton. His last voyages were as master of the Mermaid.

Captain Sherman knew the hardships of both the northern and the southern seas whale fishery. The Congress, on which he made his second voyage, was abandoned in the arctic after having struck a submerged iceberg which so injured her planking that it was impossible to make repairs sufficient to keep her hull seaworthy.

When he was captain of the bark Canton he sailed the other extremity of the world and visited Pitcairn Island, widely known today as the refuge of the Bounty mutineers. Maria Christian, the daughter of Fletcher Christian, ringleader in the mutiny, was living on the island at the time and was 104 years old.

**Recalls Old Whaling Days**

Captain "James Henry," as he is often named, is a character one might expect to find in a novel of the sea. Strange experiences, concerning which his memory is vivid, crowd into his thinking whenever there is occasion for retrospection.

"One of my narrow escapes was in the year 1869, while second mate of the ship Governor Troupe. We lowered for whales off the northwest coast of Australia. Three of the ship's boats were in the chase when I came up.

"My boat was within 20 or 25 yards of the creature when he settled out of sight. The harpooner was standing in position and I was in the stern, steering the craft. We were waiting for the whale to reappear when suddenly he came up, jaws wide open, and crushed us right amidships.

**Bit Boat in Half**

"The boat was bitten in half and the next thing I knew I was in the sea looking up through the water. I saw our men swimming and kicked myself to the surface.

"My half of the boat was floating upside down and I managed to pull myself onto it. I found the whale lying quietly along side of me, so close that I could easily have touched his broad side and back had I been so inclined. We were all rescued by another boat and taken to the ship in order that we might fit out a spare boat and start off on another chase. We did this without so much as changing or drying our water-soaked clothing.

"Another thrilling chase came to us when we were cruising for a season on the offshore grounds, 2000 miles off the west coast of South America. I recall that on the day we had this experience we were having pleasant weather and were under light sail with the crew employed repairing the head stays.

**A Wild Adventure**

"Late in the afternoon a school of sperm whales was raised not far to the windward of the ship. In spite of their position against the wind they heard us as we lowered our boats and sounded, but after we had rowed some distance they came to the surface again, this time a few rods ahead of the vessel and to the leeward of the boats. The sail was up in my boat and we quickly ran alongside one of the smaller whales to which the boat became fast.

"The whale was a lively young bull and as he ran and sounded, he took out a thousand feet of our harpoon line. By the time we got the line hauled back into the boat and were somewhat near him it was almost dusk. In that latitude it does not take but a short time for total darkness to overtake you after the sun sets. The whale was running badly and every moment we were being taken farther away from the ship. There was no moon.

**1000 Miles From Land**

"Here we were a thousand miles from the nearest mainland, out of sight of every living soul, fast to a young whale capable of smashing our boat and injuring all of us. I well knew of the suffering that shipwrecked whalemen might be forced to experience. If the whale should attack and my men be lost in the struggle it would be the result of my judgment as chief mate.

"I held my sheath knife in my hand ready to cut the whale free and was hesitating. No one knows how a whaleman hates to draw a sharp edge across the strands of a humming whaleline. The men, with grim faces and aching bodies, felt my doubt, and with a lusty cheer of confidence they all sang out in unison, 'We'll get him, we'll get him. Hold on Mr. Sherman, we'll get him.' I had captured many whales and the men believed in my ability. Their voices encouraged me and I prepared to continue the pursuit.

**The Adventure Ends**

"We followed on. It was so dark I could not see the whale but the phosphorous created by the splashing water outlined the beast as he pushed ahead. The whale finally slackened his running. The crew anxiously drew in every slack inch of line. About midnight the whale's strength was gone and I was able to finish him.

"The fury and danger of the chase over, the men took the lantern from the tightly coopered lantern keg. In its dull light we couched by the side of our giant quarry the remainder of the night. In the morning we saw far away against the clouds the tall masts and widespread sails of our ship working her way toward us. Men at masthead had sighted our sail and shortly after noon that day we were picked up. The whale made 40 barrels of oil.

"I shall never forget that night, although it is nearly 60 years in the past. It seems but a little while ago that the stirring cry of those men came to me out of the dark, 'Oh, we'll get him, we'll get him.' And we did."

## Bay State

(Continued from Page 9)

his place on banking and currency. During his previous term he was chairman of the Library Committee.

Boston's Republican Representative, George Holden Tinkham, probably will not seek any other committee assignments because of his interest in foreign affairs. He gave up membership on the Appropriations Committee to devote more time to this subject.

John P. Higgins, Boston, Democrat, is on Post Office and Post Roads, and his fellow Boston Democrat, John W. McCormack, is a member of Ways and Means.

**Moved to Third Place**

Charles L. Gifford, Cotuit Republican, moved to third place on the minority side of banking and currency through defeat of two Republican members of the committee. He became ranking minority member of elections from third place and ranking minority member of the executive departments committee.

Reconstruction of the Republican party must be "along liberal lines" in the opinion of Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Brattleboro, Vt.

"Standpat control of the party has resulted in the re-election of just about standpat Senators," Senator Gibson said.

**Ten for Landon**

Of the 16 Republican Senators there are about "10 who supported Landon," he added.

"If there is to be constructive criticism, Congress needs a strong opposition party. It is a bad situation where one party is so completely in control.

"Only from careful study, criticism and judgment of many men does good legislation come," the Senator asserted.

Senator Gibson said the basis for party reconstruction should be "safe and sane progressivism."

The Senator, just returned from a vacation in Florida, declared there should be "unity of effort on the part of New England Senators and Representatives to protect New England interests."

## U. S. Allots $22,043 For Bridges in N. E.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Works Progress Administration announced today President Roosevelt had allocated $22,043 for construction or replacement of bridges in Connecticut and New Hampshire.

The Connecticut allotment of $11,000 was for a reinforced concrete bridge over West Aspetuck river on Merryall road, New Milford.

New Hampshire's allotment of $11,043 covered three projects; repair or replacement of bridge at North Newport, Sullivan county, $4470; repair or replacement of bridge over Balch river, New Ipswich, Hillsboro county, $3079; reconstruction steel pony truss bridge at Merrimack, Merrimack county, $3486.

## *In and About Boston Shops*

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A New Year's Eve that promises to be the biggest (celebratingly speaking!) since 1929, certainly calls for something in the way of special splendor when it comes to the matter of dress. This seems to be a year when you can dress very simply, or "to your teeth" . . . what with the feathers and flowers and love-birds for one's hair, costume jewelry and fans we've seen around . . . and still be all right. Many of the evening gowns we've come across lately are extremely feminine in line, and the filmy, wispy materials from which they're made only add to the illusion. This holds true of the chiffon evening gown we saw in Gilchrist's Dress Shop . . . up on the second floor. It's a most graceful, long-lined affair, with a slight fullness in the bodice and long panels which should float out in back as you dance; even if you aren't half trying! Big lush flowers are caught in at the waistline in back, which by the way, is a V in the lower register. In true vintage colors, and the price is equally attractive . . . $12.95. Which, incidentally (to allow you to sufficiently recover from the Christmas bills, we presume, isn't payable until February, if you have a charge account.

* * *

**Gold Satin Gown Is "Full of Fullness"**

But perhaps you'd prefer the gleaming gold satin gown at Filene's . . . for $16.95. From the way it's fashioned the front gives more or less the appearance of a svelte, form-fitting gown all around, but the back is full of fullness which is taken care of by a little matter of pleats. Décolleté . . . but the trick, wide strap, criss-cross harness effect brings it down to a minimum where it's "just enough." The narrow belt has a little bow in back, and tiny self-covered buttoms run down a way. Just the dress with which you can carry off a huge, colored ostrich fan. Which cost around $12.50, and are also at Filene's.

* * *

**All Bound Round With Rhinestone Bracelets**

"As many rhinestone bracelets as you can carry on one arm." "That's what one of the leading fashion magazines suggests. But if you only want to meet them halfway, or even just a quarter, you can buy yourself one or two wide bracelets that are simply studded all over with jewels—for $5 apiece. These same bracelets would have cost you around $15 a couple of years ago. And they come equipped with a tiny silver chain, as well as the clasp; just in case. At Jordan's.

* * *

**Giving the Slippers the Bracelet Style**

Do you like the new bracelet-style evening slippers? The ones that have a single narrow strap that comes up and fastens directly around the ankle, à la bracelet. Flattering and different (though we must admit we remember wearing a similar pair some years back. All of which makes us realize more and more that we should simply salt our clothes away and wait for the years to roll around and bring them back "in" again!). Thayer McNeil has them. One pair is in linen . . . presumably for tropical wear . . . but linen dyes beautifully, if you'd care to rush the season.

* * *

**Pearl Juliet Cap Tells Its Own Story**

A cunning little pearl Juliet cap from the Emily Shop will keep your hair in place and be decorative at the same time. If you're wearing a dress that calls for silver or gold accessories, the Whiting & Davis mesh bags in various evening styles will help you carry out the ensemble. From most of the department stores. And for your open-toe sandals perhaps you'd like the sheer, sheer chiffon hosiery from Slattery's. The kind that has a colored toe of nothing less than lace!

**Here's a Warning on Street Buying**

Fifty-two weeks out of the year we shop the stores. We know where everything is, and where to go for everything. (Well almost!) And then this happens to us . . . of all people. Now maybe we should by rights be much too embarrassed (to say nothing of chagrined) to relate this story in public. But we aren't. In fact, to be perfectly frank with you, we still think it's funny. Well, if not exactly funny, then amusing . . . though we must admit a trifle disturbing. Anyhow, to get to the story, a few days before Christmas found us stemming the Tremont Street tidal wave of pedestrians in an effort to get to our pet parking space and thence home before sun-down. Our Christmas purchases had been made. That is, all but the few small items we like to tuck into our youngsters' stockings at the last minute. We were thinking about them and wondering just what we might buy that would be small enough, when we heard a man shouting about "the smallest pack of playing cards in the world." Which immediately gave us an idea, and we stopped. Well, we'd seen much smaller decks in our travels, but we saw no reason to call said fact to his attention. In fact, we felt rather grateful to him at the moment for popping up at just such a time with a "different" stocking suggestion . . . a suggestion that was nicely wrapped in cellophane, and which we knew would be popular with the children inasmuch as they adore "fish" and "slap-Jack." So we hurriedly purchased two packs and went on our way. A few asterisks right here denote the passing of time. Christmas morning dawned, and the children came trooping into our room with their stockings . . . which they proceeded to unload. Now we can't say we really thought much of it, or really minded so much when we saw them undo the cards and find that the inner cards were by no means of the same quality as the outer card; for after all we'd paid but a small price for them. But we must admit that we did object somewhat (to say nothing of what the youngsters did!) when we discovered that Bob had drawn a deck that contained the ten of clubs no less than fifty-two times . . . and that Babs' deck frankly boasted of fifty-two Kings of Spades! Now we're glad we didn't stop to argue with the man about their size. Because we quite agree with him . . . they are indeed the "smallest" pack we've ever seen. But let that be a lesson to us, or something!

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

## Cambridge Memorial Building Called 'Very Tentative' Plan

Proposed erection of a municipal auditorium in Cambridge, costing the city between $500,000 and $1,000,000, is still in very tentative form, Jeremiah J. Downey, chairman of the Cambridge Industrial Committee, said today.

As a memorial to soldiers and sailors, the auditorium was proposed recently by the committee, a unit in Mayor John D. Lynch's campaign to bring industries to Cambridge. The structure, if plans are fulfilled, will provide headquarters for all marine or military organizations in the city. Each organization will be requested to submit blueprints for its room.

Despite the fact that official announcements declare the plan as merely tentative and in no way definite, the committee has secured an architect whose drawings and suggestions have been considered, it was learned today.

Opposition to construction of the auditorium, proposed to be erected over the street or subway entrance on Massachusetts Avenue just outside Harvard Square, has come from taxpaying sources of the city. Stoughton Bell, an official of the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association declared:

"Of course, we have every sympathy with a war memorial, but with a $40.50 rate, it seems that the city is hardly justified in assuming this expense now. Furthermore, we have the pledge of the Mayor and the City Council that they will not issue any bonds for prominent improvement in the next few years."

A proposal similar to the present one was defeated in 1930, when plans called for removal of the Charles Sumner monument, ancient Cambridge landmark. Site of the proposed memorial was given to Cambridge in 1931, under a deed forbidding the city to place a building on it. Later, Governor Ely signed a bill giving the city the right to erect a memorial to soldiers and sailors on the land.

## Schools to Mark Events in Career Of Horace Mann

How education has advanced in Massachusetts during the past 100 years will be portrayed in a program prepared by educators and WPA writers to be presented next month during the centennial celebration of the founding of the State Board of Education and the election of Horace Mann as first secretary.

The program, for the most part, will consist of papers to be read in the schools, setting forth the highlights of Horace Mann's career. His first years as secretary, his achievements as president of the State Senate and member of Congress, and his work in behalf of the State school system will be described in detail to give pupils a picture of the great educator's honesty and idealism.

Besides covering Mann's more important triumphs in the field of education, these papers will also set forth unusual incidents in his career, such as his election to Congress in place of John Quincy Adams and his subsequent re-election as an independent candidate when his party refused to renominate him.

Part of the program, consisting of radio dramas, based on his experiences from early years on the farm in Franklin to later years as president of Antioch College, has already been presented.

Interesting to note in this connection is that Horace Mann's letter, in which he accepted his election as secretary of the board, was recently found by workers on the WPA survey of historical records in their perusal of dusty archives at the State House. The letter, for many years believed lost, will be exhibited wherever talks are given.

## Security Law Papers Filed by 1,189,203 Bay State Workers

Twenty-eight per cent of the population of Massachusetts has returned SS-5 employee forms for account numbers, according to the latest word received from Washington by the local office of the Social Security Board at 120 Boylston Street. The total is 1,189,203.

For the entire country, 22,129,617 old-age benefit forms have been received through the post offices. This is approximately 2,000,000 short of the figure represented in the employer form SS-4.

Massachusetts was sixth in the 48 states in the number of returns. New York led with 3,433,631. Pennsylvania was second with 2,165,478; Illinois, third, 1,680,059; Ohio, 1,469,837; California, 1,324,928, and Michigan followed Massachusetts with 1,109,435, as the last of the states to pass the million mark.

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Worcester Salt

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|---|---|---|---|
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| BLUE ROSE RICE | | Extra Fancy Uncoated | 4 LBS. BULK 19c |
| KING OSCAR | | NORWEGIAN SARDINES Packed in Pure Olive Oil | 2 NO. ¼ TINS 23c |
| SHAKER SALT | | Free running table salt | 2 26 OZ. CTNS. 13c |
| PANCAKE FLOUR | | WHITE SPRAY | 20 OZ. PKG. 7c |
| PANCAKE SYRUP | | TIMBERLAKE | 2 12 OZ. BOTS. 29c |
| FINAST PEARS | | Bartlett Variety In Heavy Syrup | LGE. NO. 2½ TIN 19c |
| SWEET RELISH | | Timberlake Sweet-Spicy | 16 OZ. JAR 15c |
| CHICKEN OF THE SEA | | TUNA FISH | NO. ½ TIN 16c |
| ROCKWOOD COCOA | 1 LB. TIN 9c | | 2 LB. TIN 17c |
| SPRY | | THE PURE VEGETABLE SHORTENING | 3 LB. TIN 59c 1 LB. TIN 21c |
| ORANGE JUICE | | California Tree Ripened — Sweet | 2 15 OZ. TINS 23c |
| SHREDDED WHEAT | | | 2 PKGS. 23c |
| KING OSCAR | | KIPPERED SNACKS | 3 NO. ¼ TINS 13c |
| B & M LOBSTER | | | 6 OZ. TIN 39c |
| MANKIND DOG FOOD | | | 3 1 LB. TINS 25c |
| PENN-RAD | | MOTOR OIL 100% Pure Pennsylvania Motor Oil—Tax Included | 8 QT. TIN 99c |
| BRILLO | | Cleans Scours Polishes | 2 SM. PKGS. 15c |
| CHOCOLATE RINGS | | N. B. C. Oven Fresh | LB. BULK 19c |
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6 PURE FRUIT FLAVORS
LIME LEMON CHERRY ORANGE RASPBERRY STRAWBERRY
Try This New Pure Fruit Gelatine Dessert

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Tuesday Page*

## Nadia Boulanger as Conductor

By W. H. Hadden Squire

LONDON—In London, as in every great city, there are numberless women musicians, but a woman at the conductor's desk is still almost as rare as a woman in the pulpit.

The platform of Queen's Hall recently afforded a striking example of the artistry, craftmanship and scholarship of which a woman musician may be capable. Many of us already knew the fame that Nadia Boulanger enjoys far beyond her native Paris as a professor of composition—Igor Markievitch, Jean Françaix, Aaron Copland, Lennox Berkeley and many other composers, now well known, are among her pupils. We also knew of her as a searcher for buried treasure—old choral music hidden below the dust of centuries—and of the programs that revealed the recovered riches. In these programs, a note at the present concert told us, she has sought to bring together works which, though of different periods and divergent technique, are artistically akin, believing that the inner qualities of music are the more vital. "She thus places some of the works of Igor Stravinsky nearer to the masters of the thirteenth century than those of the nineteenth." There could be no better clue to her musical outlook.

The Queen's Hall program consisted of three strongly contrasted works: Gabriel Fauré's Requiem, Op. 48, written in 1887; a Dithyramb and Hymn for vocal ensemble and orchestra with a text taken from Pindar's Poems, by Lennox Berkeley, and "History of the Resurrection" (1623) by Henrich (this is the spelling of the original edition) Schütz—sometimes Latinized as Sagittarius—the acknowledged father of German music and the greatest German composer before Bach. These works constituted one of the most interesting and unusual programs of the present London season.

* * *

To speak of the Schütz work first. What is this mysterious, elusive quality that old music seems to share with old buildings, old houses, old furniture, old jewelry and so on? Again, the sound of old musical instruments and ancient bells palpably includes some element never present in the new. For the imaginative listener a note or two on an old harpsichord, the clang of an old bell, are enough to bring the illusion—if illusion it be—that the past has become the present, the present the past. It is almost as if we were hearing time itself. The acoustician is, of course, helpless before a phenomenon that he can neither explain nor deny.

However Schütz's "History of the Resurrection" may have sounded to the ears of its own period—and the voice, in spite of varying methods of production, remains the same—one's most vivid impression at Queen's Hall came from that which perhaps may best be described as the "time quality" of its inner musical life. Through this music—primitive and bare to modern ears—there comes a breath of the time when, in the truest sense, art was the handmaid of religion. In it lies the seed that a century later was to grow into such grandeur through the mighty, cathedral-like works of John Sebastian Bach. To the attuned ear there was something profoundly moving in the purity and simplicity of the early Passion music, the atmosphere of which was cleverly evoked by a program that included the reproduction of Schütz's Gothic title page, printed in 1623, and of four wood-cuts by Albert Dürer. Concert-givers, by the way, might follow this example with advantage both to themselves and their patrons.

* * *

Why cannot we hear more of the Primitives of musical art? While the painter has only to walk into one of the big galleries to judge an example for himself, the musician, for the most part, has to remain content with the verdicts of musical dictionaries. As Van Dieren pointed out, "Musicians appear on the whole humiliatingly ready to accept the settlements historians have made for them." Why should composers of any period be "hounded to the dictionary?"

Gabriel Fauré's Requiem must have come as a revelation to many of the Queen's Hall audience. The beauty of its musical texture, the evanescent color, the quietness in which seemed to open depth after depth, the remoteness from the noisy clamor of the musical world of today all combined to make an ineffaceable impression.

Lennox Berkeley's Dithyramb and Hymn brought a sharp contrast. His muse struck one as a vivacious modern miss, clad in the latest Paris garments and talking at the top of her voice, who had suddenly intruded into a quiet cathedral-close. And if really she did not have very much of consequence to say, she said it quite charmingly. One liked these two pieces better, however, than anything else one has heard from the same pen. Though still immature the talent is there.

Nadia Boulanger is one of the most interesting figures in European music. Her remarkable gifts were manifest from the first to the last note of this unusual concert. No better performance of the Fauré work seems possible; there was the complete understanding perhaps only to be found in one who had studied with the master. Her disdain for every trick and effect of the virtuoso conductor allowed the Schütz work to speak to us, as it seemed, straight from the heart of the old composer himself. A nucleus of French singers with the London Oriana Society Choir and the A Cappella Singers played a worthy part in a noteworthy evening.

"Victorian Still-Life," by Minetta Good, Winner of the $75 Prize for the Best Print in the Fourteenth Annual Exhibition of Prints at the Philadelphia Art Alliance

## America in Prints

By Dorothy Grafly

PHILADELPHIA — A national print salon with a distinctly American flavor is being staged at the Art Alliance. Gone are the days when art and artists centered in New York, with Philadelphia and Boston as suburbs. Perhaps the Government's effort to focus the interest of the American artist on his native soil is beginning to bear nationwide fruit. Certainly the prints now on view not only choose native subject matter, but exude a native flavor.

What is more, the artists live in almost every state in the Union. The southern artists are producing southern themes; the Westerners have stopped trying to be American by sketching New York. There is even an amusing reversal of issues, with New Yorkers and other Easterners forsaking the metropolis for the great spaces. Among the latter is George Biddle, who offers two poignant prints, both raising an eloquent art plea for the conservation of natural resources.

In such an exhibition you literally meet America. It comes to you from the South in C. Pollock's "Negro Sharecropper"; in Howard Cook's "Southern Mountaineer"; "In a Florida Jungle" by Kathryn Cawein, and in "Assembly Church" by Prentiss Taylor.

It comes from the West in "Valley of the Savery, Wyoming," by John Taylor Arms; in "Victor With Portland Mine, Colorado," by Gerhard H. Bakker; "Estes Park, Colorado," by Philip Cheney; "Colt Tower, Telegraph Hill, San Francisco," by Nicholas Dunphy; "Baptism at Three Wells," by Peter Hurd, and "West Texas Stores," by Lloyd Goff.

New England has its interpreters in Samuel Chamberlain, Richard S. Daggy and Stow Wengenroth. There is "Oklahoma Barn," by Doel Reed, and, of course, the art literature of New York from the Mexican-inspired creations of Ida Abelman, including "North of Wall Street," to the more literal "Coenties Slip," by Ernest D. Roth.

Although not localized in choice of subject matter, Paul Landacre strikes a distinctive emotional tempo in his "August Seventh," bringing to the medium of black-and-white conviction of heat blare over hills behind great tree trunks. Somehow this print has more dignity than the same artist's mention-winning composition, "Sultry Day."

The Art Alliance print prize for the best work in the exhibition goes to Minetta Good for her exquisitely delicate and technically fine "Victorian Still-Life." The Victorian theme is found in several amusingly patterned interiors, including Edith Newton's "The Parlor Organ" and Wanda Gag's "Uncle Frank's Workshop."

A second honorable mention went to George J. Mess for "Back Yard Romance."

Topical interest is vested in such prints as "White Collar Boys," by Elizabeth Olds, a travesty, and in "Traffic Control," by Benton Spruance, a city street satire.

## Homer in His Might

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Winslow Homer's strength is not to be appreciated through a few powerful marines, nor through a dozen of his brilliant water colors. Several of our leading museums have as much to represent him by; but really to know the artist, to realize the breadth and richness of his talent, one has to know him through the more than 60 years of his active career. Fortunately such an opportunity, a presentation of the complete scope of his work, is now available here at the Whitney Museum of American Art. With its splendid exhibition the museum in commemorating the centenary of Homer at the very close of the year that marks the 100th anniversary of his birth.

While others have been prompter to honor him, the Whitney Museum offers a really definitive collection of his oils, water colors, drawings and prints that leaves no important aspect of the artist unrevealed.

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An exhibition, "An Introduction to Homer," featuring early works of the artist, also has been appropriately arranged at this time by the Macbeth Gallery. This contains charming and intimate souvenirs, some of them lent by the Homer family, in which the artist's interest in the rural scene and in children during his youth in New England, his Civil War phase as an illustrator and the years immediately after the war are set forth.

It is significant that this realist stands well the test of time—and enlightening to many who are inclined today to be a bit patronizing about realism in art. They cannot miss the genius in Homer which translates the thing observed with truth and power, raising it above mere actuality and compelling admiration. Often profoundly "dramatic" in his marines of the eighties and nineties, he was equally the faithful observer, taking his subjects from intimately known scenes and events.

His illustrations, made for Harper's Weekly, are represented by wood engravings of various subjects—Civil War scenes and scenes of social life in New York. These quaint documents, considerably remote from the first-hand quality of the original drawings, are interesting for their lively observation, showing with what facility he drew at an early age. A crayon study of a "Drummer and a Zouave," from the early sixties, reveals a broad style. This is followed by the careful studies and compositions of his English period, in the varying tempi and styles of which may be observed the gradual accumulation of his ultimate skill.

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One of the most charming features of the museum show is the room devoted to paintings of rural New England. There, more at home than in New York or at the battle front of the Civil War, he painted the amusing "Snap the Whip," "Weaning the Calf" and the lovely "Croquet," one of several versions of which has been lent for the exhibition. There is a kind, almost lovable note of humanity in his paintings of children, several examples on display showing his friendly interest in these subjects painted in country and seaside settings. From these years Homer went over wholeheartedly to the sea, his point of view changing more and more from that of the illustrator to profounder interpretations of life and nature.

Thirty-five oils have been assembled at the museum; among these at least a dozen major works appear, lent by leading museums and collectors. If the large "The Fox Hunt," from the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, makes the strongest impression, this is due as much to the superb quality of the work as a design as to its merits in painting and the unusual nature of the subject. Even here, however, the sea, which is relegated to the distant background, is not far from immediate view. There is at the museum the stormy "Coast in Winter," a magnificent scene of rocks and billowing spray, from the Johnson collection; there are also "The Wreck," from the Carnegie Institute, a picture strong in its dramatic implications; "The Herring Net," from Chicago, and the famous "The Lookout—All's Well," lent by the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston; to which are added "The Gulf Stream," from the Metropolitan Museum, and "The West Wind," from the Addison Gallery.

The effect of all these sea pictures is impressive and dramatic, the more so from the fact that the most striking of them are being shown together in one of the larger galleries at the museum. Besides the well-known subjects several less known but important works have been borrowed from private collectors—notably the "Right and Left," a vivid design of two ducks winged by the hunter, and "Breezing Up, or a Fair Wind," with a schooner faintly outlined in the background. And it is just to say the museum has made an excellent selection of the Homers available to illustrate his major phase.

As one of the pioneer American water color painters, and justly the most famous, Homer is represented by more than 60 examples. Various periods and themes have been accounted for—ranging from 1873 to 1905. "Mending the Nets" is from Homer's Tynemouth series; "Looking Toward Old Orchard" represents his work at Prout's Neck; "The Rapids" his visits to the Adirondacks. Tropical subjects painted at Nassau and at Bermuda, including some of his most brilliant studies, are illustrated by a whole series of impressions. The collection, filling most of two galleries at the museum, is exhilarating and easily convinces one of Homer's remarkable skill in the medium. The entire show, as a matter of fact, is an impressive illustration of his talent.

J. C. B.

## The Metropolitan Season Opens

By Pitts Sanborn

NEW YORK—Another season of Metropolitan Opera has opened—the second under the guidance of Edward Johnson as general manager and Edward Ziegler as assistant general manager. Emphasis at the outset was laid on German works. For the first time since a "Tristan und Isolde" in 1901, a music drama by Wagner started the season off. It was "Die Walküre," on the evening of Dec. 21. "Tristan und Isolde" followed two evenings later; both presented before capacity houses. Then "Hansel and Gretel" emerged at a matinée on Dec. 24. Not until that evening did Italian opera enter the picture with "La Traviata."

For both "Die Walküre" and "Tristan" Artur Bodanzky was the conductor, presiding with unflagging care and energy, and the casts could boast two of the most admired Wagner singers of the present day—Kirsten Flagstad as Brünnhilde and Isolde, and Lauritz Melchior as Siegmund and Tristan. In both, too, the most heralded of the company's new singers, Kerstin Thorborg, was to be heard, singing Fricka in one, Brangäne in the other.

Mme. Thorborg, a Swede, made something of a sensation last summer at Covent Garden, London, whither she had gone from the Vienna Staatsoper. A woman of good presence, endowed with a serviceable voice of low soprano rather than contralto character, she played and sang Fricka with grim determination and voluble shrewdishness. As Brangäne she showed a better sense of distribution and perspective and delivered the warning from the tower in Act II admirably.

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Mme. Flagstad in both presentations was once more in the best of voice. To one observer, at any rate, Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre" is the eminent soprano's most satisfactory impersonation. Her youthfulness and her spirit in the part are delightful. As Isolde, though her singing remains the most treasurable element in her performance, her acting has made appreciable progress in variety and expressiveness.

Mr. Melchior sang Siegmund's music commendably, but it was as Tristan that he gave the better account of himself vocally. Unfortunately, neither Friedrich Schorr, the Wotan, nor Julius Huehn, the Kurwenal, met the requirements fully. Mr. Schorr has the style, but no longer the voice, and in appearance and acting the ruler of Valhalla as depicted by him was a sorry specimen indeed. To do justice to Kurwenal, young Mr. Huehn is still deficient in experience and skill.

The Sieglinde was Elisabeth Rethberg, who, though far from plausible to the eye, did some beautiful singing. As a matter of fact, she handled her voice better than she had done at the opera house in a number of years, and with particularly praiseworthy results in the taxing music of Act II. Emanuel List was the Hunding in "Die Walküre," the King Mark in "Tristan."

The singers for "Hansel and Gretel" included two new members of the company, Irene Jessner (her real début had taken place as Ortlinde in "Die Walküre") who made a pleasing Hansel, and Lucielle Browning, who sang agreeably as Sandman. Queena Mario as Gretel, Doris Doe as Gertrude, Dorothee Manski as the Witch, Charlotte Symons as the Dewman and Eduard Habich as Peter took care of the other roles satisfactorily, as they had done in the past. Karl Riedel as usual proved himself a competent conductor. To complete the entertainment the American Ballet Ensemble appeared in "The Bat," danced to music by Johann Strauss.

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"La Traviata" brought forward as Violetta the company's new Belgian soprano, Vina Bovy, but because of a synchronous concert of the Philharmonic-Symphony Society I shall have to write of her at another time.

At the Philharmonic-Symphony concert in question Josef Hofmann made one of his rare appearances with orchestra, playing the solo part in Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto, to which the second half of the program was devoted. Mr. Hofmann's performance was that of an unsurpassable virtuoso of the piano who at the same time was a searching and thorough artist. His exposition of the contents of the work, his probing into the significance of every phrase, bespoke the scrupulous interpreter. And of course his playing was noteworthy for that sheer mastery of the keyboard which is an unfailing delight in its own particular way. The orchestral part, while duly vigorous, could have been better adjusted dynamically to the solo part.

The first half of the program consisted of a suite of pieces by Purcell as arranged for strings by John Barbirolli, the conductor, and Debussy's "La Mer." Mr. Barbirolli's enthusiasm for Purcell is altogether understandable and many pages of this suite were heard with pleasure, as had been the case when he introduced it here in November.

The conductor's reading of "La Mer" might be characterized as concerned less with the symbolic beauty of the music and its poetic implications than with its possibilities as a literal sound picture.

## A Thirty-Year-Old Novelty

By Harold Hobson

LONDON—If one of the early plays of Mr. Bernard Shaw could be given a genuine first night, should we count its differences from the fashionable drama of today a defect or a virtue? That is an experiment which cannot be carried out; but the production of Mr. Harley Granville-Barker's "Waste" at the Westminster provides an almost parallel experience. It enables the theatrical public of today to come to a masterpiece of the Edwardian theater with judgment unstaled by the memory of previous performances. For "Waste," when it was written in 1906, was at once placed under the censor's ban. Consequently it is now being seen for the first time.

One difference between the drama of 1906 and that of 30 years later is apparent very soon after the rising of the curtain. The people in Mr. Barker's play converse; they do not bark at one another in monosyllables, like the characters in a piece by Noel Coward. Moreover, they talk about serious things even when they are engaged in light conversation. There is a good deal of badinage in the first few minutes of "Waste"; but the badinage is about no less fearsome a topic than Bagehot. And excellent badinage it is, too.

Before long another important distinction presents itself. The fashionable plays of today are really in essence about nothing at all. The most successful piece in London at the moment is Miss Dodie Smith's Call It a Day." It is a most agreeable comedy, charmingly acted by Miss Fay Compton and Mr. Owen Nares. But what is it about? One is graveled for an answer. It raises no important question of morals, or politics, or theology. The same can be said of nearly all the other popular, frothy stuff which is the mainstay of the contemporary London drama. But Mr. Barker's play, like his other piece, "The Voysey Inheritance," gets to grips with an important problem at the outset. To what extent, if any, should the disasters of a man's private life affect his public utility? In the case of Nelson, the influence was negligible; with Mr. Barker's rising young statesman, Henry Trebell, it was annihilating. As if this were not sufficient to give weight to the play, Mr. Barker throws in what is surely the most elaborate discussion of Disestablishment ever heard on the public stage.

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These things may be counted to Mr. Barker for virtue. What is not so much to his credit is his exceedingly leisurely pace, which he never varies. The meeting in the Prime Minister's room, to discuss the future of Trebell after his private life has gone aground, deserves the minute examination which Mr. Barker gives to it. There is enough matter in this scene to furnish out an even longer act than Mr. Barker writes for it, and it provides an opportunity for a brilliantly dry performance as the Prime Minister by Mr. Felix Aylmer, an actor who, before very long, will surely gain the reputation which he has deserved for several years. But other parts of the play, taken at the same deliberate pace, are not equally rewarding. The last act, for example, in which Trebell and his sister come together after his fall, needs pruning and speeding up.

These impressions of slowness are accentuated by the unease of the players. Mr. Aylmer's performance has already been noticed; Miss Catherine Lacey, as Amy O'Connell, whose passing, in sordid circumstances, is the occasion of Trebell's ruin, gives the most flashing and compelling interpretation of her career, and Mr. Gibb McLaughlin, as the High Churchman, Lord Charles Cantilupe, is beautifully suave and precise. But other members of the cast, including Mr. Nicholas Hannen as Trebell and Miss Gillian Scaife as his sister, the Cambridge don, have too often to grope for their words. "Waste," though on the whole a very fine piece of work, is not a play to appeal to anyone unprepared to accept the stage as a suitable place for the discussion of unpleasant subjects.

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"To and Fro," at the Comedy, being a revue—a somewhat highbrow one at that—does not disdain entirely to pass judgment on some matters of importance. But its aim is not to contribute to the sum of intelligent discussion so much as to prick pretentious bubbles with the needle of satire. It is not always successful, and the riotous ending of the first act, designed in some obscure way to satirize the present international situation, completely fails. But in its lighter moments the revue is definitely good. There is a little song about the Book Society with a joke about the President of Magdalen which all Oxford men must find delicious. Mr. Cyril Ritchard is first-rate in this number, as in nearly everything else that he does.

"Housemaster," at the Apollo, by Mr. Ian Hay, makes no pretension to deal with matters of importance in any way at all, but is an admirable example of the type of drama typified by "Call It a Day." It makes no permanent impression, but none could fail to enjoy it enormously. This story of the conflict between a popular housemaster and a tyrannous Head is overwhelmingly amusing, and finely acted, especially by Mr. Kynasten Reeve as the Head and Mr. Frederick Leister as the elderly hero.

## A New Maxwell Anderson Play

By Arthur Pollock

NEW YORK—The sharp and beautiful words that Maxwell Anderson employs so well in his plays are utilized in his latest drama, "The Wingless Victory," to flay the narrow-minded, show the tragedy brought to the world by an unwillingness to understand that love of man for humanity can take many forms and function between different races even when those races have as one of the marks of differentiation skins of varied colors.

The scenes of the new play, in which Katharine Cornell, shining bright, now appears at the Empire, are laid in Salem, Mass., in 1800. But Mr. Anderson clearly intends it to be understood that the same defects of human nature are responsible for the condition the world is in at the moment. Our civilization is made comfortable by unnumbered practical devices that lure us often into believing that we are far ahead of our ancestors—and yet our minds have not grown along with the machine.

Miss Cornell is seen as a Malay princess brought to Salem by a wild and willful sea captain who left seven years before as a common sailor, his family, strict moralists, glad to see him go. In the meantime he has fared well, for he returns with a ship of his own laden with spices from the China sea worth some hundreds of thousands of dollars. In the meantime his family, his mother and two brothers, have fared badly. They have lost their wealth. Though they were glad to be rid of him, they understand that in returning he can be of service to them, save the property. But to receive him is difficult. He has brought with him a wife and two children and the wife and the children have the dark skins of Malayans.

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Perhaps that is the only difference that matters to his family. The wife has given up her old religion and is now a Christian, tutored and intelligent. What will become of the man and the wife here, back home where ways of living and ways of thinking and ways of believing are different?

His elder brother is a minister, refuses to receive him, his wife and children. The mother, deeply religious at least in the respect that the traditions of her religion have left their marks deep upon her, is, if not more charitable, at least more practical. She can see uses for money and she can see, too, that back in his old environment the wayward son may very well grow tired of his dark wife.

That is what happens. His old neighbors will have nothing to do with the dark-skinned woman. She knows at once that she must expect to be treated as a heathen. Her husband's neighbors borrow his money when they know they cannot repay it and insult him. They want what he has, but not him, not along with his wife, at any rate. And he does begin to hate her with a fierce hatred while loving her with a fierce love still. His own people finally, discovering that he has come by his ship in a manner not above suspicion, use their knowledge to coerce him, giving him the choice of sailing away again with his wife or letting her sail away without him. He is weak and tells her to go.

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The woman, a woman richer than her persecutors in feeling, wisdom, kindliness, integrity, boards the ship that will take her she has no idea where, away to the China sea where she and her two little waifs will have to live on the streets if they are to live at all. That night she kills them and herself.

Mr. Anderson, realistic in thought but now enemy of the bare realism of the contemporary theater, writes his play in rhythmic prose, beautiful, exact words, words intended to make ideas clear, not to clothe a mere naturalist tale. So there are moments of exaltation, moments that find Miss Cornell at her best and loveliest. Hers is no realistic interpretation of the Malayan, either, but a clear, passionate and lyrical interpretation of that remarkable woman idealized. It is one of her most beautiful performances.

At the Lyceum Theater we have a biographical drama with John Keats as the subject of it, a tender play by Anne Crawford Flexner called "Aged 26." Like too many of those dramatists who attempt to recreate the geniuses of the past, the author of "Aged 26" is not quite sensitive enough or, if sufficiently sensitive, is unable to find for her poet the fine, clear beauty of expression his nature demands. She can tell us all that he was, picture him in elementary terms as he was—define him, that is. But she cannot make him live again and talk again and be that gentle genius that was John Keats. She can only illustrate in stiff action a few pages of his biography. She has not succeeded in dramatizing him richly.

## From a St. Louis Composer

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. LOUIS—The Introduction and Fugue, Op. 51, for large orchestra, of John Kessler, young St. Louis composer, transcends provincialism and establishes him as a composer whose message is important. His mastery of form and of orchestral conveyance is apparent in this work, which had its world première on the seventh program played by the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra (Dec. 11-12).

Built up to no epical length, his presentment yet provides adequate room for a bold musical expression. The Introduction is of sounding brass, developed with impressive dignity and considerable originality. The contrasting section is extremely well managed. The whole builds up to a broad fugal statement which moves with dignity and something of charm through the various choirs, leading, with interesting and intricate "working out" passages, to a broad coda.

Mr. Kessler is no revolutionary; indeed, a first glance at this work gives one the impression that the composer is a formalist. On examination, however, one observes that his talents are imbued with an intensely modern feeling. If one has the sense of lack of sustained flight—for the Introduction and Fugue is a work of heroic implications—and if one senses in the finale a lack of clarity due to thickness in the orchestra, one cannot but praise a work so admirably conceived.

Vladimir Golschmann, conductor of the St. Louis Orchestra, has been hospitable to St. Louis composers whenever their work has merited his attention. One could wish to hear other American composers also; certainly the catalogue of American names is long and the literature of American orchestral music is large. Some of it, at least, should find a place on our programs.

On the other hand, one can have but little to complain of in the arrangement of Mr. Golschmann's programs, which are effectively balanced, contrasted and built up. In the present instance, John Kessler's work was followed by the Violin Concerto of Alexander Glazounov, played by Scipione Guidi, concert master of the orchestra. Excerpts from "L'Oiseau de Feu" by Stravinsky, the lovely "Waldweben" from "Siegfried" and the Overture to "Tannhäuser" completed this program.

The program of Nov. 27-28 was devoted for the most part to Sergei Rachmaninoff and his works: the Piano Concerto No. 2, played by the composer, and the much-discussed Symphony No. 3. This latter work, played for the first time in November by the Philadelphia Orchestra, had its third performance in St. Louis. The work was well received here. At the conclusion of the concert, orchestra and audience stood in honor of the composer. The only other work on this program was the Concerto da chiesa, No. 9, Opus 2, by Evaristo Felice dall' Abaco, revised by Rhené-Baton, in a first American performance.

Another old master was Samuel Scheidt, whose Choral Prelude, "Vater unser in Himmelreich," orchestrated by Leonidas Leonardi, was heard for the first time in St. Louis on the program of Dec. 4-5. The Symphony No. 2 ("London") by Haydn was happily contrasted with the Symphony No. 1 by Sibelius.

Mr. Golschmann is making good use of the St. Louis Symphony Chorus, which was organized last season with William B. Heyne as chorus master. With continuous training this large group of selected voices has become an excellent instrument in Mr. Golschmann's hands, worthy in every regard to collaborate symphonically with the orchestra. Thus he has been able to vary his programs with choral music. A recent performance of "The Damnation of Faust" by Berlioz was an agreeable instance. One cannot deny that some of the music is very trivial, but there are instances of impressive choral submissions, and there are passages of moving drama. Rose Bampton, Paul Althouse and Chase Baromeo were the soloists.

E. R. C.

## 'Brand' at the Dublin Gate

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DUBLIN — Strictly speaking, Ibsen's "Brand" is not a play for the theater, and everybody familiar with it will realize what a task Hilton Edwards set himself when he decided to stage it at the Gate. Produced in Stockholm, 20 years after it was written, the play took seven hours to present. After a careful study of the work Mr. Edwards decided that a comprehensive version was possible. The result has justified his decision and we saw a fine performance, brought within a three-hour limit. With much skill, Mr. Edwards has preserved the main thread of the play and, if symbolism is almost disconcertingly intermixed with realism, the fault would appear to be rather with Ibsen than with the adapter. The result, in any case, is a play of absorbing interest.

The role is exacting. Micéal MacLiammoir gave great dignity to the character and succeeded in establishing what Brand claimed to be while allowing the urge of vanity to creep through like a silk thread barely visible. Next to Brand, Agnes and Gerd, played respectively by Meriel Moore and Mairin Hayes, stood out.

Mr. MacLiammoir's settings consisted of simple outlines and accents suggesting the mountainous district in which the scenes are laid. Mr. Edwards's lighting reflected the mood of the play and conveyed the sunless atmosphere.

The Abbey Theater has found in Maeve O'Callaghan, a new writer, a playwright with a fine sense of characterization. Her first play, "Wind From the West," is one of the most amusing plays the Abbey has ever staged. There is little of plot and the comedy springs from the characters.

A young Irish doctor and his wife are settled in England. The wife's family has imposed itself on the doctor, while she makes concern for her husband's practice the excuse for her social activities, which are carried out at the expense of her home duties. The dialogue is witty and the play was superbly acted by Arthur Shields, Shiela Richards, Christine Haydyn, William O'Gorman, Eric Gorman, Ria Mooney and Ann Clery.

The Gate Theater will leave at the end of January for Egypt, where, toward the end of February, it will open a month's visit at the Royal Opera House, Cairo. The repertory to be presented consists of "Othello," "Twelfth Night," "The School for Scandal," "Portrait in Marble," "Close Quarters," "Death Takes a Holiday," "Laburnum Grove," "Wuthering Heights" and "The Importance of Being Earnest."

## Old Music in New Ears

By L. A. Sloper

Old music has figured largely in Boston concert programs the last few weeks. The outstanding item of the symphony season so far has been the first American performance of a Symphony in D by Muzio Clementi in an arrangement by Alfredo Casella, who found the manuscript in the Library of Congress at Washington, D. C.

Clementi of course is the author of that "Gradus ad Parnassum" which has guided the fumbling fingers of so many aspiring pianists. That he was also a symphonist was known, but his symphonic works had disappeared. Four were discovered among the manuscripts acquired by the Library of Congress from the estate of an English musicologist; and Mr. Casella, always alert in promotion of Italian music, was quickly at work on them.

Quite apart from its romantic history, the Symphony in D is a delightful work in itself. Of course one does not know, without comparing the adaptation with the original, just how much of Casella is in this resurrected work; but it retains the flavor of its period. It has much of the charm and inventiveness of Haydn and Mozart, with an added strain of Italian dramatic lyricism. It is clearly an addition to the symphonic repertory, and it makes us thirsty for more of the composer's orchestral contributions.

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Another product of Mr. Casella's patriotic labors was made manifest at a concert given (Dec. 15) by a new chamber orchestra made up of Boston Symphony men and led by Bernard Zighera, first harpist of that organization. This was a Toccata, Bourrée and Gigue by Domenico Scarlatti in an arrangement for small orchestra. Here, the hand of the arranger was necessarily in evidence in the orchestration, which is brilliantly and yet discreetly done.

This concert, which had Guiomar Novaes for admirable soloist in a Mozart Concerto, served also to introduce in Mr. Zighera a new conducting talent of much promise. This young man has the musicianship, the imaginative power and the authority that are necessary to make a good conductor. He is also a good program-maker. He had dug up a Sinfonie of Heinrich Joseph Rigel, and he introduced Five Interludes for four horns, by Daniel-Lesur, a member of that new Parisian group called "La Jeune France," which had been represented on a Boston Symphony program this fall by a work of Olivier Messiaen. These "interludes" are typically of the modern Parisian school in their sophisticated simplicity.

Mr. Zighera played besides the early Serenade of Richard Strauss, which is hardly worth the effort, and the Kammermusik No. 1 of Hindemith. This latter, written 15 years ago, reflects the mood of its period. It is difficult now to realize that such musical expressions of nervous tension were once regarded as manifestations of art. Technically accomplished and cleverly designed to demand attention, this music is composed of shoddy material and is quite wanting in inspiration. It is another example of sensational music—just as sensational as the most theatrical of Italian operas.

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Some American music that is middling old as age goes in America adorned the program of the ninth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra (Dec. 18-19): Arthur Foote's Suite in E major for string orchestra and MacDowell's Piano Concerto No. 2, in D minor. The latter was performed in honor of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the composer's birth. Howard Goding was the pianist.

It was fitting that Dr. Koussevitzky should thus honor MacDowell, a distinguished figure in the history of American music. True, he was a composer chiefly for the pianoforte; but this Concerto in D minor reveals not only his melodic gift and his sound training in the German Romantic tradition but his well-developed orchestral technique.

MacDowell spent some of his most active years in Boston. Mr. Goding, who played admirably the solo part of his concerto, is a Bostonian. Arthur Foote, whose Suite for strings is a thoroughly charming work, is the dean of Boston composers. The performances by the Boston orchestra were superb. It was quite a Bostonian occasion.

MacDowell's D minor Concerto was composed in the middle eighties. Brahms's Fourth Symphony, which closed this program, was written at about the same time. You would not guess this from listening to the two works. The youthful MacDowell belonged to an earlier phase of Romanticism, earlier even than that of Brahms's D minor Piano Concerto, written also when he was in his twenties. Of course that gives no reason for complaint. There is room for a Schumann, a Grieg and a MacDowell, and it is just and reasonable that their place in the musical firmament should be recognized.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

# Youth Groups of Many Lands Planning a New World

Parents—Teachers Students

*A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page*

## Youth of 36 Countries in a Crusade for Peace

### Work of World Youth Congress in Geneva Proves an Important First Step

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

London

"Youth of the world unite in defense of Peace! Youth of the world unite so as to be able to live and develop in peace, which is the most sacred possession of humanity and of our generation!

"Youth of all countries and of all opinions, rally to the great movement whose basis we have laid, for the happiness of the young! Launch a Youth Crusade for Peace, for the future of civilization and the happiness of humanity!"

The two paragraphs just quoted are part of an appeal to the youth of the world in a draft of a charter of the "Rights of Youth" drawn up by the Continuation Committee of the World Youth Congress last summer in Geneva to be submitted to the International Labor Organization, to all governments, and to the organizations of employers and employed. The story of the Youth Congress is the story of youth's vision of a world it means to make.

During the year 1932 a few young people, members of Youth Groups of the League of Nations Union in England, made up a party to visit Switzerland. Young people from other countries had done the same thing, and so it came about that they all met in Geneva.

**It Began One Night Out Under the Stars**

One night these boys and girls from many lands held a camp fire. They sang the songs of their own countries, and then, in the glow of the firelight, they began to talk. They talked for many hours, and it was beneath the clear stars that the idea took shape for an annual summer meeting, to be held in that same town, of young people from all parts of the world, at which they could discuss the subjects in which they were all so intensely interested.

Two years later I went to Geneva with members of Youth Groups of the League of Nations Union, and met young people from many countries. Our ideas had been developing. We must do something big. We would hold a World Youth Congress in 1936, the purpose of which would be: (1) To provide an opportunity for youth of all nations to exchange ideas on international affairs, and to reach agreement upon a common plan of international co-operation for the prevention of war and the organization of peace; (2) To discuss concrete possibilities of co-operation between youth of all nations, based upon mutual understanding and mutual respect for opinion, in order to attain these ends; (3) To strengthen the links between organizations of youth, and between youth and the League of Nations Societies.

An agenda was then worked out in order that the delegates of all countries represented might discuss the subjects beforehand with youth organizations in their own countries.

**Off to Geneva With the British Delegation**

Each country was entitled to send a maximum of 50 delegates to the Congress. I happened to be one of the party of observers which went out with the British delegation on Aug. 29, 1936. On the evening of that day a large crowd of young supporters gathered at Victoria Station, London, to see us off. The Congress to which we were going, said the leader of the British delegation when addressing the crowd, was only the beginning of a great crusade for peace, and its success rested not only on the delegates but also on the millions of young people who were not able to attend the gathering.

When the Congress met on Aug. 31, 36 countries and 11 international youth organizations were represented. Three notable absentees were Japan, Germany and Italy, the two latter having been represented on the International Organizing Committee until July 10, when they withdrew without giving any definite reasons for doing so.

The meetings took place in the Bâtiment Electoral, where the League Assembly is held. M. Henri Rolin, the Belgium senator, and president of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, presided over the meetings of the full Congress.

At the first two sessions representatives from each country brought greetings to the Congress, and expressed in short speeches the views of their members. The representative from China, a member of the heroic Chinese Student Movement, had traveled quite alone across the great expanse of Siberia in order to bring her message. During the third session 13 young people were seen walking up the aisle to their places. They had come straight from the Catalonian front in Spain, several still wearing the overall uniforms in which they had been fighting only a day or two before.

**Divided Into Four Commissions**

The work of the Congress was divided into four commissions.

Commission I, on "Youth and the International Political Order," concluded that "War is not inevitable," and "that lasting peace can only be organized on a basis of justice." It was not the League that had failed, but the governments had failed to fulfill their obligations under the Covenant. All international disputes, it was felt, should be settled by arbitration. Treaties should be revised in order to bring about peaceful relationships. It was generally agreed that organization of peace required nationalization of the manufacture of arms, and international control of the arms trade.

Commission II, on "Youth in the Economic and Social Order," condemned economic nationalism since it was likely to have fatal effects on world peace. It realized that economic problems of the world could not be solved without reforms being undertaken in every country; and suggested that there should be an extension of social services, a raising of purchasing power of the masses, and a more equitable distribution of income.

**To Disseminate Knowledge of Conditions**

Commission III, on the "Moral, Religious and Philosophical Basis of Peace," brought out the Jewish, Hindu, Catholic, Protestant, and Communistic points of view. In order to help the nations to know and understand the truth about world conditions, it was suggested that there should be League broadcasts from Geneva sending out authentic news in different languages, as well as a League News Agency for the same purpose. The establishment of a film studio was also suggested for the production and distribution of films on international affairs, and those showing conditions of life in different countries—films were made at the Congress by two of the delegates, and these are now being shown to large audiences of young people. The point was stressed that there should be many more international holiday camps, tours, and summer schools.

Commission IV discussed the "International Duty of Youth," and decided that a World Youth Congress Committee should be formed to follow up the work of the Congress. One of the delegates from England was elected permanent secretary of this committee, and was chosen to give a report of the World Youth Congress before the Assembly of the League of Nations when it met shortly after the Congress ended. This girl is now established in an office in Geneva, and has drawn up and circulated the first monthly bulletin, covering the work already begun for the great peace crusade.

F. C.

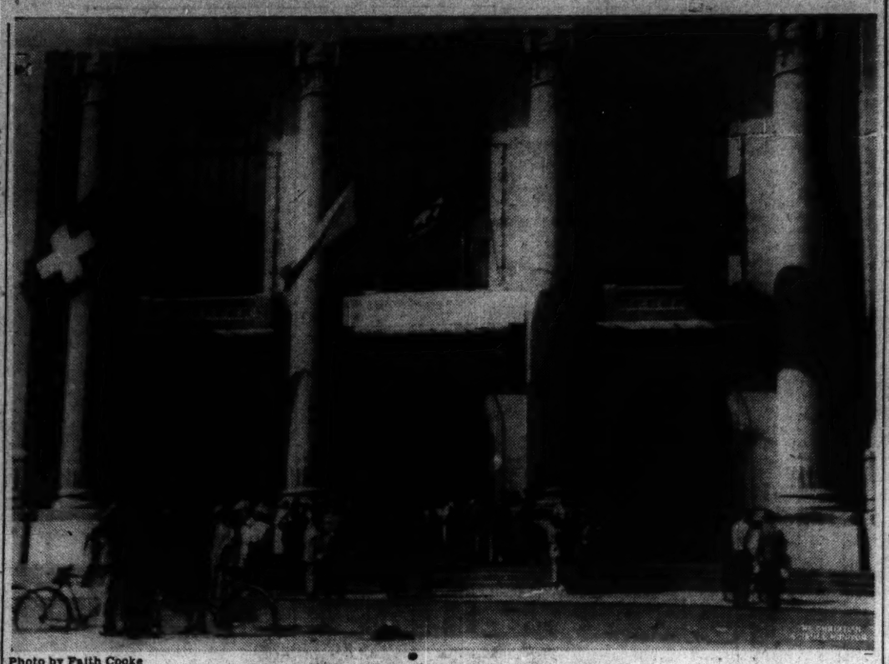


Photo by Faith Cooke

Young People From Thirty-Six Countries Passing Into the Palace of the Nations at Geneva for the Meetings of the World Youth Congress

## Answering a Quick Roll Call

**Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Over many months we have been accumulating Round Table letters that for one reason or another cannot be used in their entirety — usually because they are too long but sometimes because they discuss subjects from a religious angle. Yet we have always wished to include as many as possible at the "speakers' table." So today, and next week, we are presenting briefs from as many as there is time and space for. We hope you like the scheme, for we may try it again when the time comes.—Chairman.

* * *

**Miss R. L. A., New Jersey**

For a long time I have desired to express my gratitude for the wonderful work the Round Table is doing. It provides the opportunity for right thinking young people of the whole world to unite in their efforts toward improved social conditions and world peace. Sometimes such friends seem scarce in our own locality, but here we can come from all ends of the earth and share our ideas and experiences. And so, we are doing our part to spread a great web of constructive thinking over the world. The greatest things are often done quietly, and who knows how far our friendly influence may spread?

Being chiefly interested in music, I deeply appreciated the thoughtful letter from our friend in South Africa. When we realize, as she said, that "beauty is the antithesis of everything destructive," we understand that the so-called arts are not limited to music, art or literature, but include the very act of living. Beautiful thoughts are ours to use in establishing peace, brotherly love, and a constructive system of education.

* * *

**Miss E. G. T., New York State**

Like many another young person I found myself a stranger in my home town after the institution of education was completed. School chums were miles away. The horizon did appear rather dark. . . . But it wasn't long before a chance to be of service appeared in the form of helping with the Girl Scouts. That had been a big highlight in my youth, so it was and is a joy to try to make it the same for the children of our town. . . . Soon other activities came into being. The Monitor Club was one. We have the most enjoyable times. . . . It has indeed deepened my love of the good and true things of life. Many are finding great joy in discovering and sharing similar interests.

* * *

**Mr. C. B., Yorkshire, Eng.**

Mr. D. H. urges correspondents to set adrift an ideal on which the very foundations of our present civilization depend . . . the question of how peace is to be maintained is a debatable point, and outside the scope of this letter, but I do aver that no thinking person can reject the idea that one day permanent peace will be established on this earth. Evolution endorses this point. Man's urge is unity and organized law and order. Man's rise from "lone wolf" to tribes and thence to nations shows his ultimate end. Our police today owe their authority in the last instance to mass respect for law and order.

As man has evolved to his present state, surely you will not deny him the next step—namely, World Unity in International Affairs, after he has passed out of the present ugly but very necessary transitional stage of existence.

A constructive ideal—"Peace Pioneering"—of necessity meets with opposition from the old order, in that it necessitates sacrifices and practical experiment which sometimes results in failure, sometimes success, but ever points upward. In every branch of constructive thinking, new ideas meet with opposition and ridicule and their adherents are classed as impracticable idealists. Natural science, religion and politics bear testimony to this fact and scores of instances could be cited in support.

* * *

**Miss W. K. M., Sussex, Eng.**

At the time of writing to the Mail Bag of the Young Folks' Page I had not traveled outside of my own country, and my knowledge of the world and people beyond was decidedly limited. My ideas regarding the United States, for instance, were mostly a mixture of cowboys, prairies, skyscrapers and millionaires. Please don't laugh at this, but I think it must have been the films which gave me these impressions!

However, one day, in answer to a letter which I had written to the Mail Bag, I was deluged with about 15 letters from the United States! To say I was overwhelmed is putting it mildly. Can you imagine my feelings! I, an English girl, used more or less to the reserve of English friendships, where it seemed one always had to be politely introduced, and then have to know a person some good while before one could be very friendly,—to suddenly receive a batch of letters overflowing with love and friendship from people whom I did not know! Before I had time to recover from my happy surprise I answered the lot, and I've never regretted it.

It has all been an invaluable education to me. I have learned to understand these people and their country through the discussions of the intimate affairs of everyday. I have seen, through their eyes, the beauties of their towns and country life. I have discovered that we have so much in common, in appreciation of the beauties of life, that the word "foreigner," which I formerly attached to everyone outside of my own country, simply doesn't apply any more. For how can one's friend be a foreigner? This applied not only to those particular individuals with whom I corresponded, but to their whole country, for through them I learned to understand their countrymen.

* * *

My goodness, how the time and space flies! Here we are at the end, with a lot of others still waiting their chance to speak. However, next week we shall include a few more. And in the meanwhile we hope you who enjoy writing to one another will write to some of those whose "excerpts" have been given today. We shouldn't like to feel that merely because a whole letter was not printed, the writers were deprived of hearing from you just the same, especially after Miss W. K. M.'s description of what it has meant to her.

Cheerio. . . . .

Chairman

## 'Let's Go Abroad at Home'

### A Very Good Plan, Too, So Newton High School Pupils Are Finding

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Newton, Mass.

Traveling, at least mentally, should enter constantly into the experience of a well-taught class in high school English. Many famous essays, choice bits of descriptive writing, or stirring adventure narratives are based on individual travel. Pupils whose parents have taken them abroad have much material for colorful school composition and are often thought, therefore, to have an advantage over their "less traveled" mates. But there is a wealth of equally attractive material at the end of a walk or a 10-cent bus ride, for the eye alert to see.

It was to awaken his pupils to the wealth of interest close at hand that Floyd Rinker, instructor in English at the Newton High School (Newton, Mass.), went to work on a scheme for touring the historic, near-by city of Boston and the whole metropolitan area. Mr. Rinker remembered an old German plan revolving around the theory that a child should know, first, his own square, next his own town, then his own country, and after that his neighbor countries—the ever widening ripple from the spot where the pebble sank in.

**With or Without Companions**

As a trip abroad is in most cases outlined well in advance, in order to make the best use of both time and funds, it was agreed that tours should be carefully planned, some for an afternoon and some for a whole day. Mr. Thurber, the head of the English department and Mr. Elicker, the school principal, gave the project their wholehearted support. Some of the tours were to be taken all alone, others to be taken with a companion, while there would also be tours for class participation, and tours for family groups. Some would cost nothing, but for others a small expenditure for carfares and admission would be needed.

Pupils who had seen London and Paris, it was discovered in some cases, had never visited the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, which, incidentally, became a very popular institution with the boys and girls shortly after they embarked on this novel sight-seeing tour. The director and his assistants co-operated in every way, as did those of the Museum of Fine Arts, the Harvard University museums, and many other establishments of a similarly educational character. Newspapers ran off extra sheets of tourist material, for free distribution in the school. The Boston Chamber of Commerce and a number of New England industries contributed helpful booklets on such local landmarks as Bunker Hill Monument, the Boston Navy Yard, Paul Revere's House, Faneuil Hall.

**Itineraries Galore**

Listed in a bulletin furnished by the English department of the school we find suggestions of visits to the State House, the Fish Pier, the Old North Church, the Mapparium of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Lexington Common, the Concord Bridge, the Alcott House. We find also a list of things which are free—the Esplanade concerts, the Fenway rose garden, the Aquarium, the Arnold Arboretum. Plays, motion pictures, books, magazine articles, radio programs and exhibitions, not ordinarily taken up in school activities, are listed after Mr. Rinker or a member of his committee has investigated them and ascertained that they are of sufficient merit.

First, the senior classes were organized into teams of between 20 and 30 pupils, with captains who reported to the instructor. The groups were taken to points of interest, sometimes to the historical buildings, sometimes to the universities, or to the bookshops in Cornhill, or the immigrant residential districts. Occasionally a bus was chartered, and a whole class left school a few hours early, for a trip. Often the groups went together on Saturdays, or in the afternoon after school hours. The material they gathered was used in oral composition as well as in written work.

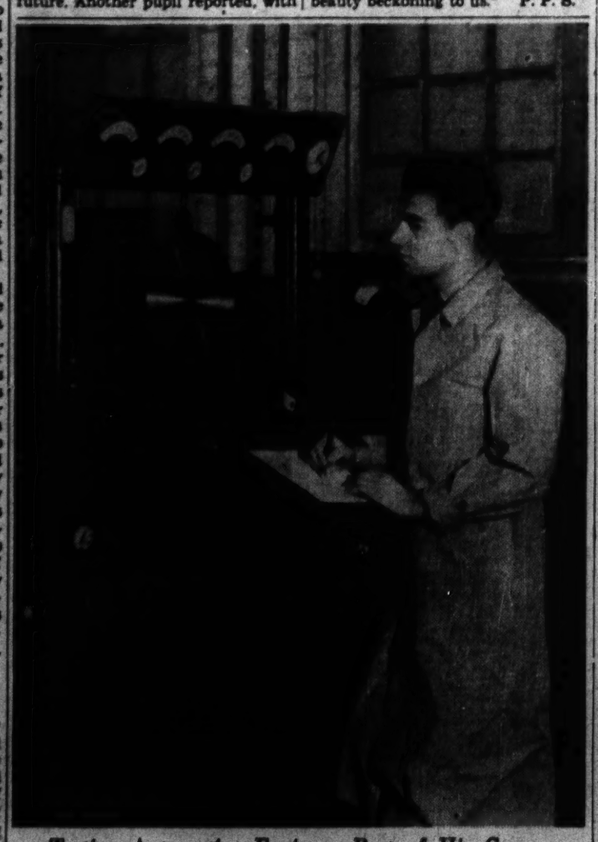
**For Future Holidays**

It was in the Agassiz Museum, at Harvard University, where the famous glass flowers are housed, that Mr. Rinker discovered one boy studying the minerals. "Hm! Just wait till I get home," remarked the young man. "My father graduated from Harvard, and he has never told me about this." He was planning to spend school holidays there in future. Another pupil reported, with the quiet smile of the traveler among men, that he had discovered a genuine philosopher among the bench-sleepers on Boston Common.

Many boys and girls from poorer localities of the Newtons were delighted to find places for research and study which were free to all. One pupil said he was studying in the Boston Public Library, a building he had been timid about entering before he participated in the school tours. Many availed themselves of the free museum concerts and lectures.

Interesting essays and notebooks resulting from the "Abroad at Home" tours will doubtless be added to the quite extensive collection already available in the "English Room." This room is a laboratory for English study, and contains pictures, posters, notebooks, stage sets, models, book maps, carvings and other specimens of the pupils' work illustrating the works of great writers, portraying well-known characters, and supplementing, in a widely varied and interesting collection, the necessary research into the literature of Scott or Shakespeare, for example. The second bulletin for the project urges the pupils, "Let's go Abroad at Home. Let's read books about these places and stories with their settings here, let's talk about the travel experiences we enjoy, and let's open our lives to all the interest and beauty beckoning to us."

P. P. S.



**Testing Automotive Engines—Part of His Course**

This young man is one of ten senior students of engineering at the University of Toledo who are doing advanced study in the laboratories of a large electrical and mechanical equipment manufacturer. Through a plan inaugurated this autumn by the university and the Electric Auto-Lite Company, Toledo, Ohio, students of exceptional ability may apply themselves to actual problems in research, design, and manufacture, and receive pay from the company and academic credit from the university for their efforts. They spend regular laboratory periods at the Auto-Lite Company under the supervision of industrial engineers, while periods for study of theory are maintained concurrently at the university. Five laboratories are being used and the students spend two months in each. The Auto-Lite instructors submit reports to the university at regular intervals, and university authorities make frequent visits to the laboratories for observation and joint supervision of activities.

## In Hull House Dancing Classes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Chicago

"Out the window umm-ty-umm-o," gleefully sang the children in a settlement house dancing class. Mischievous grins were directed at a sandy-haired small boy. Surprise was written on his face. Then a quick smile. He left the circle, scooted to the window, and dashed back to the class. The dance went on.

What was it? Some kind of game? The same thing had happened several times that Saturday afternoon, as one class followed another—from three-year-olders up to the teen-age group. Suddenly the music and dancing feet would stop. Then—"Out the window" something-or-other sang the class, and some youngster raced to the window. What were they doing?

Finally the teacher was heard to say briskly to a well-dressed lad of near-fourteen, as his class started a waltz, "Here's a new boy. He doesn't know that we don't chew gum while dancing."

So. That was it. Gum. "Out the window it must go!"

The new boy grinned sheepishly as the class rippled with giggles. It seemed almost an initiation ceremony. "Now," the friendly smiles all about seemed to say, "you're one of us. You know one of our secrets. Gentlemen don't chew gum while dancing!"

"Hull House tries to make charming young people out of its children," the late Edith de Nancrede, teacher of dancing and dramatics there for many years, once said. "And they are charming," she had added warmly.

The manners learned at Hull House are counted among their most valuable possessions by men and women of today who went there as children. A prominent business man has related how he lived near the settlement when a boy. Home was a crowded, noisy place, where rules of courtesy were almost unknown. He spent much of his time at Hull House when not in school. Later he worked his way through college. He learned what there was in his school and college books. But there hadn't been much about courtesy. Without the training Hull House had given him, he declared he would have been sadly handicapped.

Today children come from all over Chicago to attend dancing classes at this settlement—yes, even from the suburbs. Their parents, as small newcomers to America, had lived in the "foreign" colonies clustering about Hull House. The teaching they received there they now want their children to have. So back from less crowded areas, where more prosperous days have rooted them, they send their youngsters.

But you can't tell the "neighborhood" children from those of more prosperous places. They dress alike. There are no tatters or griminess. Clean blouses, well-combed hair, colorful dresses with dainty collars are the rule.

"Do you know what happens," said a mother who had brought four of her children from their suburban home, "if a new child who is dirty and ragged wants to come into a class? They take him upstairs to a room and have him take a bath. Then they give him clean, whole clothes to wear. And then he can join in the dancing."

She and her husband had lived in the neighborhood when they were children, she declared. They had been in the classes at Hull House. Had met each other there. "That's one of my boys," she declared pridefully, pointing out a slim, dark-haired lad who was dancing easily and gracefully.

G. M. M.

## Writing Through Reading

### V—Five Laws Governing the Mastery of Style

**By Bertha White Smith**

Former Editor of the Writer

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

When you take up the study of style your "reading with pen in hand" will doubtless require a separate notebook, so rapidly will you gather suggestions and ideas for your own writing. Endlessly interesting although illusive, is this search for the golden key to the secret of how an artist in writing achieves his effects. But when you discover this secret you really feel a kinship with the author. For, as Sir Walter Raleigh once said of his craft, "All style is gesture, the gesture of the mind and of the soul . . . While persons count for much, style, the index to persons, can never count for little. . . . Write, and after you have attained to some control over the instrument, you write yourself down whether you will or no." In other words, Raleigh voiced Buffon's classic definition, "Style is the man himself."

The seeker of style in writing will consider the methods of great artists with words, and then practice in his own writing to express some of the secrets revealed through his reading.

**The Great Style Makers of All Times**

The Bible, together with "Pilgrim's Progress," "Plutarch's Lives," and Shakespeare, are, in the opinion of most authors, at the top of the list of unfailing sources for those who wish to develop their sense of style. Established authors, as well, return again and again to these sources, and to other favorite works whose truth and beauty of thought offer fresh inspiration upon re-reading. Many hints as to what present-day authors read are contained in the recent anthology, entitled "Modern Writers at Work," and edited by Josephine K. Peircy.

Read widely the authors whose work especially attracts you. It is not necessary to read long passages in your study of style. Often short sections are preferable in comparing the stylistic methods of various authors. Many anthologies in your public library should be a mine of inspiration. One of the best of such collections is "The Oxford Book of English Prose," chosen and edited by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch.

This collection offers a splendid haul indeed, with selections ranging all of English literature, including such individual stylists as the Brontës, Dickens, George Eliot, Hardy, Galsworthy, Hawthorne, Kipling and Santayana.

In a book entitled "Literary Contrasts," C. Alphonso Smith has also collected a remarkable group of brief selections from prose and verse, arranged so that you may read two or more masterpieces that are much alike but at the same time stimulatingly different. Under selection from poetry, for instance, you may compare verses about "The Nightingale and the Mockingbird" by such masters as Milton, Coleridge, Keats, Arnold and Lanier, while under prose selections are such subjects as "Substitutes for War," contrasting essays on "The Moral Equivalent of War" by William James, and "A Potential Substitute for War," by Percy MacKaye.

**Trying One's Hand at Similar Subjects**

Why not try your pen at similar self-suggested comparison and contrast? For example, here are three descriptions of the sea, by such widely different stylists as Henry Beston, whose book, "The Outermost House," about his year on a great Cape Cod beach, was listed in the first article in this series; James B. Connolly, whose stories of Gloucester fishermen caused Theodore Roosevelt to say, "His style is like the singing of a gale"; and the great English writer, Joseph Conrad.

* * *

"What he saw, off-shore, was a tumble of long seas and a field of scud flying before the gale in many patches; and inshore, the swift advance of many lines of bold-marked ridges piling high in a green-white tumult above the rocks of the Cape. He viewed them calmly as a man who has fought them views them—to sea, the crested, sweeping waves and the flick-lashing of the wind whipping over them; and along the rocky shore, the bold rollers, tumbling over, piling up, and crashing nigh, and the wake of the fierce undertow swirling back again. He watched it for a while, this play of [illegible] not alone that part of the sea almost beneath him, but also that greater part far out from him, and then took note of the sky above; not clear so thick massed now were the clouds, as when he had last looked out, an hour ago, nor driving so turbulently, and yet they were still flying with great speed." (From "Out of Gloucester," by James B. Connolly.)

* * *

"Outermost cliff and solitary dune, the plain of ocean and the far, bright rims of the world, meadow land and marsh and ancient moor: this is Eastham; this the outer Cape. Sun and moon rise here from the sea, the arched sky has an ocean vastness, the clouds are now of ocean, now of earth. Having known and loved this land for many years, it came about that I found myself free to visit there. And so I built myself a house upon the beach. . . . There was the ocean in all weathers and at all tides, now grey and lonely and veiled in winter rain, now sun-bright, coldly green, and marbled with dissolving foam; there was the marsh with its great congresses, its little companies, its wandering groups, and little family gatherings of winter birds; there was the glory of the winter sky rolling out of the ocean over and across the dunes, constellation by constellation, lonely star by star." (From "The Outermost House," by Henry Beston.)

* * *

"The sea was white like a sheet of foam, like a caldron of boiling milk; there was not a break in the clouds, no—not the size of a man's hand—no, not for so much as ten seconds. There was for us no sky, there were for us no stars, no sun, no universe—nothing but angry clouds and an infuriated sea." (From "Youth," by Joseph Conrad.)

**Analyzing Similarities and Differences**

As you analyze these three descriptions for the secret of their authors' success in presenting an unforgettable picture in a few words you will note that they are similar in many respects, in others strikingly different. In Connolly's realistic style, the secret appears to be in the choice of vivid, short words. Only one word, "turbulently," is more than two syllables, and the entire effect that of the sea as only a seaman might describe it. In Conrad the effect is gained by repetition, as in the simple, "like a sheet of foam," etc. He conveys the impression that the narrator is an educated officer or ocean traveler of a romantic, imaginative turn of mind. Henry Beston portrays the mind of the poetic writer with a deep love of nature.

George Henry Lewes has said, "There are five laws under which all the conditions of style may be grouped. 1. The Law of Economy. 2. The Law of Simplicity. 3. The Law of Sequence. 4. The Law of Climax. 5. The Law of Variety."

Why not jot down these so-called laws at the beginning of your notebook, or the section of one, in which you will record your adventures in quest of style? They will prove to be true guideposts on the ever-interesting road to good writing.

[This series of 12 articles on improving one's writing through reading is running on Tuesdays.]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# Oils, Farm Equipments, Specialties Gain in Irregular Market

## Selected Stocks Receive Support In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, Dec. 29 (AP)—Selected stocks received support in today's market and gains of fractions to around a point were posted for the favorites.

On the other hand, many of the leaders churned futilely and small losses were plentiful near the final hour. The activity was a bit more pronounced in the afternoon. Transfers approximately 2,000,000 shares.

Rallying handicaps apparently included a little more selling for income tax returns and further labor upsets in the automotive sector.

Some comodities, especially export copper, bounded up to new recovery peaks, while rubber, grain and cotton futures were inclined to react.

A "sit-down" strike at the plant of General Motors' subsidiary, Fisher Body Co., was followed by a minor decline in the former's shares. Chrysler, however, was a bit better than even.

Some of the oils again edged forward. Among these were Standards of N. J., California and Indiana, Texas Corp., and Seaboard.

Others showing an upward tilt most of the session included Douglas Aircraft, North American Aviation, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Deere, International Harvester, American Can, Continental Can, Johns-Manville, Canada Dry, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Armour & Co., General Foods and Westinghouse Air-Brake.

At a standstill or lower the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Montgomery Ward, Mack, Boeing Auburn, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, J. I. Case, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Anaconda, Kennecott, General Electric, du Pont, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central and Union Pacific.

### Some Bonds Rise

Medium and low-priced rail bonds were in demand in the bond market today.

Fractional gainers were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Frisco 4½s.

New Haven 6s netted nearly 3 points following consent of the Federal District Court at New Haven to payment of overdue interest on certain bonds and debentures by trustees of the road.

In other sectors the market had a ragged appearance. International Hydro Electric 6s were down around 2 and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s yielded about a point.

Fractional upturns in International Telephone 5s and Union Pacific 5s contrasted with small losses in Western Union 5s and Studebaker convertible 6s.

In the U. S. Government division gains of 2-32 to around 6-32 of a point ruled in most Treasury and guaranteed issues. In demand were Treasury 2¾s of 1954 and 1959. The 4¼s were off about 3-32 and the 3s of 1948 were down slightly.

Attention of bond men centered on a study of the discontinuance of railroad surcharges prepared by a large brokerage firm. It showed that 24 roads would have covered fixed charges without the surcharges in the past year. These systems included a majority of the larger lines, it was noted.

## Boston Stocks

Dec. 29, 1936

| Div. in $ | Alles & Fisher | High | Low | Last | Prev. Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3.00 | Bos Elevated | 6¾ | 6 | 6¾ | 5½ |
| 3.00a | Bos Her-Trav | 67 | 66½ | 66½ | 67 |
| ... | Bos & Me pr pf | 39¾ | 39½ | 39½ | 39¾ |
| ... | Bos & Me A pf | 36½ | 34½ | 34½ | 36 |
| ... | Bos & Me at A pf | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ |
| .64 | Bos Pers Prop | 10½ | -0½ | 10½ | 10½ |
| ... | Brown Durrell | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 16 |
| ... | Copper Range | 12¾ | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| ... | East Bos Co. | 90c | 90c | 90cc | 90c |
| 6.00 | East Gas & Fuel | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 4.50 | East Gas & F pf | 56¾ | 56¾ | 56¾ | 57 |
| ... | East Mass St pf | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| ... | East Mass pf | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| ... | Eastern SS | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 8.00 | Edison Elec | 152½ | 152 | 152½ | 152 |
| 1.60b | Employer's Group | 22 | 22 | 22 | 23¼ |
| 2.50a | First Nat Stores | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| ... | Georgian A pf | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| ... | Gilchrist | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| ... | Hath Bak B | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| ... | Hath Bak pf | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| ... | Isle Royale | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| .60 | Lone Star Boston | 19 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 3.50a | Mass Util Assoc | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| ... | Mergenthaler | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 9.00 | N E Tel & Tel | 124½ | 124 | 124½ | 124½ |
| 4.50c | New River pf | 96 | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| ... | North Butte | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 3.50a | Old Colony | 48c | 46c | 46c | 46c |
| ... | Quincy Min unpaid | 22 | 21 | 21 | 21½ |
| ... | Quincy Min paid | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| .40 | Shawmut Assoc | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| ... | Stone & Webster | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 4.00b | Torrington | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 1.00 | Un Twist Drill | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| ... | Unit Gas | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26½ |
| 2.50a | Unit Shoe M | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ | 58½ |
| 1.50 | Unit Shoe M pf | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90½ |
| ... | Utah M & T | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| ... | Warren Bros | 18½ | 18 | 18 | 18½ |

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras. c—Paid in 1936 on account of accumulations.

## Dividend Declarations

### Extra

| Company | Rate | Payable | Rdrs. of Record |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arm Constable & Co | 50c | Jan. 21 | Jan. 11 |
| May Dept Stores | $1.25 | Jan. 20 | Jan. 9 |
| Perfection Stove | $3.25 | Dec. 23 | Dec. 19 |
| UnMilk Pr $3 pfc pf | 50c | Jan. 2 | Dec. 24 |
| **Increased** | | | |
| Clueft, Pea & Co | 75c | Feb. 1 | Jan. 21 |
| U S Trust Co (Boston, Mass.) | 40c | S Dec. 30 | Dec. 26 |
| **Accumulated** | | | |
| Hotels Statler, Inc 7% pf | $10.50 | Dec. 24 | Dec. 15 |
| Do 6% pf | $3.25 | Dec. 24 | Dec. 15 |
| **Special** | | | |
| Holly Sugar Corp | $2 | Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| North River Insur | 20c | Jan. 12 | Dec. 30 |
| U S Fire Insur | 10c | Jan. 12 | Dec. 30 |
| **Regular** | | | |
| Fairmont Cr (Del) | 25c | Q Jan. 1 | Dec. 21 |
| Freepf Stul 6% pf | $1.50 | Q Feb. 1 | Dec. 21 |
| Holly Sugar pf | $1.75 | Q Feb. 1 | Jan. 15 |
| Mass Invest Trust | 16c | Q Jan. 20 | Dec. 31 |
| Nor Amer Trust Shrs 1936 | 14 ⅝c | .. Dec. 21 | ..... |
| Do 1952 | 7½c | .. Dec. 21 | ..... |
| Do 1956 | 37½c | .. Dec. 21 | Dec. 21 |
| Supervised Shs, Inc | 13c | Q Jan. 15 | Dec. 31 |
| Un Milk Prod Co | 50c | .. Jan. 2 | Dec. 24 |

## Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

| | Open | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat** | | | | | |
| May | 1.36 | 1.34½ | 1.34½ | 1.34½ | —¾ |
| July | 1.19 | 1.18½ | 1.17½ | 1.17½ | —¾ |
| Sept. | 1.16½ | 1.16½ | 1.15 | 1.15 | .... |
| **Corn** | | | | | |
| May | 1.66½ | 1.67½ | 1.66½ | 1.66½ | -½ |
| July | 1.63½ | 1.63½ | 1.62½ | 1.62½ | —¾ |
| Sept. | 1.50 | 1.50½ | .99½ | .99½ | .... |
| **Oats** | | | | | |
| May | .51½ | .51½ | .50½ | .50½ | —½ |
| July | .46 | .46½ | .45 | .46 | —¼ |
| **Rye** | | | | | |
| May | 1.16½ | 1.16½ | 1.14 | 1.15 | —.01½ |
| July | 1.08½ | 1.08½ | 1.07½ | 1.08 | —.01½ |
| Sept. | 1.02 | 1.03½ | 1.02 | 1.03 | .... |
| **Winnipeg Wheat** | | | | | |
| | High | Low | Last | Net Chg. | |
| May | 1.29 | 1.28½ | 1.27½ | —¾ | |
| July | 1.28½ | 1.27½ | 1.27½ | —¾ | |
| Oct. | 1.28½ | 1.23 | 1.23½ | —1¾ | |

## Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| 1936 High | Range Low | Stock and Div. in $ | High | Low | Last Dec. 29 | Last Dec. 28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46 | 38½ | Cont Insurance (1.00)† | 41¾ | 40½ | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 46 | 28 | Cont Motors | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 44¼ | 34½ | Cont Oil (1¼b) | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 60 | 53 | Cont Steel (1) | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ |
| 63½ | 55¾ | Corn Exchange (3) | 61¾ | 61 | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| 63½ | 63¼ | Corn Products (3†) | 67½ | 67 | 67⅜ | 67½ |
| 4 | 3 | Coty | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 39⅜ | 35 | Crane Co | 38¾ | 37¾ | 38 | 38 |
| 37⅞ | 33¾ | Cream of Wheat (2†) | 48¼ | 47½ | 48¼ | 48¼ |
| 33¾ | 15⅜ | Crown Cork & S (4b) | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 21¾ | 4⅜ | Crown Cork pf xw (2¼) | 48¾ | 46½ | 48¾ | 46½ |
| 49¾ | 44 | Crown Cork & S pf (4b) | 24½ | 23 | 24½ | 23½ |
| 118 | 102 | Crown Cork pf xw (2¼) | 70 | 70 | 70 | 75 |
| 19¾ | 7¼ | Crown W Pap 1pf (6½g) | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108½ | 47 |
| 56¾ | 28 | Crown Zeller vtc | 17¾ | 17 | 17¾ | .... |
| 135 | 95½ | Crucible Steel | 51¾ | 50¾ | 51¾ | 17¾ |
| 14¾ | 7¾ | Crucible Steel pf (4½g) | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 139 | 63¾ | Cuba Co | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 44½ | 35¾ | Cuban Am Sug | 13¾ | 12¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 21¾ | 16⅞ | Cuban Am Sug pf | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 116 | 99¾ | Curtis Publishing | 19 | 18½ | 18½ | 18¾ |
| 21½ | 10¼ | Curtis Pub pf (7) | 105 | 105 | 105 | 104½ |
| 63¼ | 43¼ | Curtiss-Wright | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| | | Curtiss-Wright A (.50b)† | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| | | Cutler Hammer (1†) | 83 | 82 | 82 | 83 |
| | | —D— | | | | |
| 19⅞ | 7¾ | Davega St (1) | 17¾ | 16 | 16½ | .... |
| 107 | 52 | Deere & Co | 104½ | 102 | 103 | 103½ |
| 42 | 27 | Deere & Co pf (1.40) | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | .... |
| 33½ | 19½ | Deere & Co pf W G (1†) | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ | .... |
| 34¾ | 30¾ | Del & Hudson | 30¾ | 30¾ | 30¾ | .... |
| 34¾ | 24½ | Del Lack & W | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ | 42¾ |
| 9¾ | 8¾ | Denver R G pf (b) | 17½ | 16½ | 16¾ | 16½ |
| 153 | 120 | Detroit Edison (4†) | 147½ | 147½ | 147½ | 148 |
| 21¾ | 13 | Detroit & Mack pf | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¼ | .... |
| 63 | 42 | Devoe & Ray A (3†) | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20 |
| 49¾ | 30½ | Diamond Match (1¾†) | 32¾ | 32 | 32½ | 31¾ |
| 37¾ | 18⅜ | Diamond M pf (1¾†) | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | .... |
| 18¾ | 11¾ | Dixie Vortex A (2½) | 21 | 20½ | 20½ | .... |
| 13¾ | 8¾ | Distillers Co Seag | 37 | 37 | 37 | .... |
| 41¾ | 41¾ | Distillers pf ww (5) | 50 | 49 | 50 | 50 |
| 23¾ | 20¾ | Dome Mines (3†) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 23¾ | 20¾ | Dominion Stores | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 51 | 29 | Douglas A | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 98¾ | 13 | Dresser A (3b) | 71 | 69½ | 70 | 70½ |
| 13 | 3¾ | Drewrys Ltd (1b) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 8¾ | 1¾ | Dunhill Int | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .... |
| 139 | 129 | du Pont de Nem (6.10b) | 172½ | 171 | 171 | 172½ |
| 136½ | 129 | du Pont deb (6) | 134½ | 134½ | 134½ | .... |
| 116 | 111½ | Duquesne Lt pf (5) | 113½ | 113 | 113½ | 114 |
| | | —E— | | | | |
| 12¾ | 5½ | Eastern Roll Mill | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 185 | 152 | Eastman Kodak (3†) | 171½ | 171½ | 171½ | 171½ |
| 182 | 152 | Eastman Kod pf (6) | 163½ | 163½ | 163½ | 163½ |
| 40½ | 28½ | Eaton Mfg (2†) | 35¾ | 34½ | 35¾ | 35¾ |
| 17¾ | 5¾ | Eitingon Schild | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 116 | 110 | Elec Auto-Lite (2.40†) | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 13 | 10 | Elec Auto-L pf (7) | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Elec Boat (.60b) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 6¾ | 5¾ | Elec & Mus Ind (.12½b) | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 39¾ | 30¾ | Elec Pow & Lt (1) | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 6¾ | 6¾ | El Pw&L 6% pf | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| 32¾ | 25½ | Elec Pow & L pf (8†) | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 47¾ | 34¾ | Elmiro Battery (2¾b) | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 15¾ | 5¾ | Elk Horn Coal (h) | 44¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾ |
| 23¾ | 22¾ | Elk Horn Coal pf (h) | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 16¾ | 7¾ | ElPaso N Gas (1.60) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 84¾ | 45¾ | Engineers Pub (1) | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 89½ | 48 | Engineers P S 5pf (10g) | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ |
| 18¼ | 11 | Engineers P S ww (11g) | 74 | 74 | 74 | 75 |
| 29 | 11¾ | Equitable Off Bg (.20b) | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 11 | 7 | Erie RR | 9½ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 18 | 11 | Erie RR 1pf | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 29 | 11¾ | Erie RR 2pf | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 15¾ | 7¾ | Eureka Vacuum (.80) | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¾ |
| 40¾ | 23½ | Evans Products (1†) | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 8¼ | 4¾ | Exchange2Buffet | 28½ | 28 | 28½ | 28¾ |
| | | —F— | 5¾ | 5 | 5¼ | 4¾ |
| 5¾ | 2¾ | Fairbanks Co | | | | |
| 25 | 5½ | Fairbanks pf | | | | |
| 71¾ | 31¾ | Fairbanks Morse (1†) | 37 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ |
| 59 | 18¾ | Fajardo Sugar (2) | 71 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 23¾ | 7¾ | Fed El & Trac | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 7¾ | 3 | Fed Motor Tr (.60) | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 48¾ | 20¾ | Fed Screw W | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 49¾ | 38 | Fed Water Serv | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 100 | 34¾ | Fed d Dept Sto (1¾b) | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 38 | 24½ | Fed Lt & Tr pf A (6) | 46 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 105¼ | 74 | Firestone T & R (2) | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | .... |
| 34 | 23¾ | Firestn T&R pf A (6) | 34 | 33¾ | 34 | 34 |
| 45¾ | 30½ | First Nat Stores (2½†) | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | .... |
| 38 | 32 | Flintkote Co (1) | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 47 | 32 | Follansbee B (b) | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 48¾ |
| 32 | 16 | Food Mach n (1) | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 120 | 66 | Food Mach pf (4½) | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 44½ | 24½ | Foster-Wheeler | 42¾ | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 56¾ | 26 | Florence Stove (4x) | 42¾ | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 28 | 16 | Fourth Nat Inv (2.35b) | 47 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 53½ | 23½ | Fruehauf & Trail | 15 | 14½ | 14½ | 16 |
| 31½ | 21½ | Freeport Sulphur (1) | 43¾ | 41½ | 41½ | 44 |
| | | Fuller 2pf | | | | |
| | | —G— | | | | |
| 3¾ | 3¾ | Gabriel Snub A | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 11¾ | 6¾ | Gamewell | 29 | 28 | 28 | 28 |
| 77 | 18 | Gen Am Inv (.50b) | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 76 | 16 | Gar Wood Ind (.50b) | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 17¾ | 7 | Gen Am Trans (3b) | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 7 | 3 | Gen Baking (.60†) | 13 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 17 | 7 | Gen Bronze | 39 | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 28½ | 16 | Gen Cable | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 73 | 34½ | Gen Cable A | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 111 | 83 | Gen Cable pf (7g) | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ | 123½ |
| 44 | 33¾ | Gen Cigar (4†) | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ | 122½ |
| 111 | 77 | Gen Electric (1†) | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| 83 | 63 | Gen Foods (1.80†) | 83 | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 25¾ | 20¾ | Gen Gas & EA | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 77 | 53¾ | Gen Mills (3†) | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 123½ | 96 | Gen Motors (4½b) | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ | 65¾ |
| 131 | 120 | Gen Mot 5% pf (5) | 131 | 131 | 131 | 131 |
| 50 | 30 | Gen Out Ad A | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 32½ | 20 | Gen Print Ink (5b) | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 32 | 22 | Gen Pub Service | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 23¾ | 12¾ | Gen Ry Signal (1) | 82 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 93 | 82 | Gen Realty | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 23¾ | 12¾ | Gen Refract (1½b) | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 93 | 83 | Gen Steel Cas pf | 93 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 90 | 50 | Gen Tire Rub (1†) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 10¾ | 10 | Gillette Saf Raz (1†) | 10¾ | 10½ | 10½ | 10¾ |
| 70 | 60 | Gillette S R pf (5) | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70½ |
| 3¾ | 3¾ | Gimbel Bros | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | .... |
| 50 | 50 | Gimbel Bros pf (6) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 3¾ | 3¾ | Glidden (1) | 34¼ | 34 | 34 | .... |
| 7¾ | 7¾ | Glidden pf (2½) | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | .... |
| 34¼ | 34 | Goebel, Adolf | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Goebel Brew (.30†) | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Goodrich | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Goodrich pf (5) | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Goodyear | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Goodyear 8% pf (4) | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Goodyear pf (5) | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Gotham Silk Hos | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Graham-Paige | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Granby Cons pf (2b) | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Grand Union | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Grand Un pf (1½†) | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Granite City Stl (1) | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Granite City Stl pf (1.60) | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Great Nor pf (.60†) | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Great Nor Ore ctfs (1) | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Great West Sug pf (4) | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Great W Sug pf (7) | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Greene HJ (1†) | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Greyhound Corp (.80†) | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Guantanamo Sug. | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Gulf Sug pf | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | GulfMobile & N | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | GulfMobile & O | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| 3 | 3 | Gulf States Steel | 3 | 3 | 3 | .... |
| | | —H— | | | | |
| 34½ | 29 | Hackensack Wtr (1½) | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | 34 |
| 15½ | 8 | Hall Printing | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 32 | 14 | Hamilton Watch | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14¼ |
| 125½ | 100 | Hamilton pf (6†) | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 108½ | 100 | Hanna, M A, pf | 102¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ | 102 |
| 85 | 29½ | Harbison Walker (3†) | 84 | 83½ | 83½ | 84 |
| 18¼ | 13 | Hat Corp of Am | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 9 | 4¾ | Hayes Body | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 122 | 100 | Hayes Alfax (8†) | 101 | 100 | 101 | 100 |
| 21½ | 12¾ | Heckers Pr C vtc (.60) | 15 | 12¾ | 12¾ | 13 |
| 164 | 150½ | Helme, G W pf (7) | 165 | 165 | 165 | .... |
| 41 | 25½ | Hercules Motors (1†) | 35 | 35 | 34¾ | 34½ |
| 156 | 105 | Hercules Powder ($5.½b) | 149 | 148 | 148 | 148 |
| 124 | 108 | Holland Furnace pf (5) | 48¼ | 48 | 48¼ | 48½ |
| 23 | 20 | Hollander (.40†) | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | .... |
| 13¾ | 6¾ | Houdaille Her A (2½) | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 24½ |
| 13¾ | 6¾ | Houdaille Her B (1½†) | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 32 | 16 | House Pin N | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 13¾ | 6¾ | Houston Oil vtc | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 47¾ | 23½ | Howe Sound (3†) | 62 | 59½ | 62 | 62 |
| 13¾ | 6¾ | Hudson & Man | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| 3¼ | 1 | Hud & Man pf | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| | | Hudson Motor | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| | | Hupp Motors | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| | | —I— | | | | |
| 29½ | 18¾ | Ill Central | 23 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 84¾ | 36 | Ill Central pf | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 18¾ | 4¼ | Indian Refining (1b) | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 122 | 108 | Indus Rayon (1.60†) | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 127 | 88½ | Ingersoll-Rand (2†) | 138 | 138 | 138½ | 138½ |
| 21¾ | 6¼ | Inland Steel (3†) | 115¾ | 115 | 115½ | 116 |
| 18¾ | 11 | Inspiration Cop | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21½ |
| 8¾ | 2½ | Insurshare Md (.20b) | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 11¾ | 6¾ | Interlake Iron | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | .... |
| 47¼ | 23¾ | Int Agr Corp | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 104 | 66 | Int Agr pf | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 104½ | 84½ | Int Harvester M (6†) | 107½ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 107 |
| 104½ | 84½ | Int Harvester (3½) | 100½ | 100 | 100½ | 100½ |
| 16¾ | 8¾ | Int Hydroelec | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 45¾ | 34¾ | Int Merc Marine | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 45½ | 34¾ | Int Mer Mar pf (.50) | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 14¾ | 7¾ | Int Nickel (.80) | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 37¾ | 24¾ | Int Pap&Pow A | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 11¾ | 5¾ | Int Pap&Pow B | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 37¾ | 24¾ | Int Pap&P pf | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 37¾ | 24¾ | Int Print Ink (2†) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 12¾ | 3¾ | Int Rys Corp (.50) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 12¾ | 3¾ | Int Rys C A cts | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 12¾ | 3¾ | Int Rys C A pf | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 12¾ | 3¾ | Int Salt (1½†) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 12¾ | 3¾ | Int Shoe (3†) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 12¾ | 3¾ | Int Silver pf (4g) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 12¾ | 3¾ | Int Tel & Tel | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 12¾ | 3¾ | Interstate Dept S (½b) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 12¾ | 3¾ | Int'state Pr pf (7) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 12¾ | 3¾ | Intertype Corp (1) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 12¾ | 3¾ | Inland Crk Coal (3) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| | | —J— | | | | |
| 83½ | 58½ | Jewel Tea (4†) | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 128½ | 121¾ | Johns Manville (3†) | 148¼ | 147 | 147 | 145½ |
| | | Johns Man pf (7) | 134 | 133 | 134 | 125 |
| | | —K— | | | | |
| 25 | 12 | Kan C South | 22 | 20½ | 21½ | 20½ |
| 25½ | 12 | Kaufmann D St (1.80†) | 22 | 20½ | 21½ | 20½ |
| 24½ | 12 | Kayser J & Co (1½†) | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 24½ | 12 | Kayser Hayes W A (1b) | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 24½ | 12 | Kayser Hayes W B (1½b) | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 24½ | 12 | Kelsey Hayes Wh (.60) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 24½ | 12 | Kennecott Cop (1.40†) | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 24½ | 12 | Kerlyn Oil, W & W (3) | 40¾ | 40 | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 24½ | 12 | Kimberly-Clark | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 48¼ |
| 24½ | 12 | Kinney G R pf (1b) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 24½ | 12 | Kinney pf 1a | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 24½ | 12 | Kresge Dept S | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 24½ | 12 | Kresge (S S) (1.60†) | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 24½ | 12 | Kroger Gro & B (1.60†) | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| | | —L— | | | | |
| 24½ | 12 | Laclede Gas stl | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 24½ | 12 | Lambert Co (2) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |

| 1936 High | Range Low | Stock and Div. in $ | High | Low | Last Dec. 29 | Last Dec. 28 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19¾ | 12 | Lee Rubber (½) | 17½ | 17 | 17 | 17½ |
| 45½ | 18½ | Lehigh Port Cem (2b) | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | 39½ |
| 3 | 2 | Lehigh Val Coal | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 22 | 8¼ | Lehigh V Coal pf | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | 16½ |
| 123¾ | 90 | Lehigh Val RR | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| 21¾ | 12 | Lehman Corp (3†) | 118¾ | 118¼ | 118¾ | 120 |
| 13 | 7 | Lehn & Fink (1¼b) | 18¾ | 18 | 18 | 18½ |
| 80¼ | 47½ | Lerner Sto (2†) | 87 | 87 | 87 | 88½ |
| 13 | 7 | Libbey-Owen-F (3½b) | 71½ | 70½ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 31¾ | 25 | Libby McN & L (1b) | 10 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 115 | 97 | Life Saver (1.60†) | 28¾ | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ |
| 114½ | 97¾ | Liggett & Myers (4†) | 108 | 106½ | 106½ | 104 |
| 123½ | 97¾ | Liggett & M B (4†) | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106 |
| 63½ | 35¾ | Lily Tulip Cup (1½†) | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 55 | 36 | Lima Loco Wks | 31¾ | 31¼ | 31¼ | .... |
| 48½ | 32¾ | Link-Belt (2†) | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 68¾ | 63 | Liquid Carbonic (2.60) | 64 | 63½ | 64 | 64 |
| 3¾ | 1¾ | Loew's Inc (3†) | 44¼ | 43½ | 43½ | 43¾ |
| 63¾ | 62¾ | Loew's pf (6½) | 63¾ | 62¾ | 63¼ | 63 |
| 107 | 107 | Loft Inc | 107 | 107 | 107 | .... |
| 2¾ | 2½ | Lone Star Cem (2†) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | .... |
| 87½ | 85¾ | Long Bell Lum A | 87½ | 85¾ | 85¾ | .... |
| 6¾ | 6¾ | Loose-Wiles Bis pf (5) | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | .... |
| 109¼ | 109¼ | Lorillard (1.20†) | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ | .... |
| 22½ | 22 | Lorillard pf (7) | 22½ | 22 | 22¾ | 22 |
| 143¾ | 143 | Louisiana OR pf (h) | 143 | 143 | 143¾ | .... |
| 29 | 28 | Louisville G& E A (1½) | 28½ | 28 | 28 | 28½ |
| 90½ | 89½ | Louisville & N (6b) | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 35 |
| 31½ | 30¼ | Ludlum Steel (1†) | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | 30 |
| | | —M— | | | | |
| 42 | 33 | MacAndre & F (2†) | 38 | 34½ | 34½ | 35¼ |
| 49¼ | 27¾ | Mack Trucks (1†) | 42½ | 42¾ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 63¾ | 40¾ | Macy, R H, & Co (2) | 53¼ | 51¾ | 52¼ | 52¾ |
| 18¾ | 8¾ | Madison Sq Gar (.80†) | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 57 | 34½ | Magma Copper (3b) | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ | 83¾ |
| 9 | 7¼ | Manati Sugar (h) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 18 | 7 | Manati Sug pf (h) | 28½ | 28 | 28½ | 28 |
| 34¼ | 23½ | Mandel Bros | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 26¼ |
| 23¼ | 17¼ | Man Ely gtd (h) | 38 | 37 | 38 | 38 |
| 24¾ | 17¼ | Man Ely mg (h) | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 24 |
| 12¾ | 2½ | Man Shirt (1) | 43¾ | 43¾ | 43¾

Business and Industry

# Railroads Show Sharp Increase in Net Operating Revenues

Commerce and Finance

## SEC Finds Thorny Problem In 'Unlisted' Stock Trading

By Harold M. Fleming
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Decisions are expected from the Securities and Exchange Commission within a few weeks on several cases involving the unlisted trading departments of stock exchanges. On Nov. 27 the last section of the law as revised in May went into effect, and on Dec. 18 two important decisions under the new law were handed down by the SEC. More should follow soon.

When federal regulation of the securities exchanges was being discussed in Congress in 1934, "unlisted trading departments" which are maintained by 15 of the country's 23 exchanges and which carry practically as many securities as those "fully listed" did not fit into the plans of the reformers. Full listing requires the company to provide regular financial information. "Admission to unlisted trading privileges" or "member-listing" is granted a security even when the company will not give the information or even objects to having its shares or bonds traded."

**More Publicity Necessary**

The reformers considered that if unlisted trading were suppressed, the companies might be forced to apply for full listing, but it was forcibly pointed out to them that the companies might, instead, let their securities go into the outer darkness of the over-the-counter market. So the problem was passed to the SEC.

The SEC drafted an amendment to the law, which was passed last May. It continued the unlisted trading privileges which had been in effect March 1, 1934. And it laid down the requirements for future grant of the unlisted trading privilege. It cannot be granted except where information is somewhat available substantially equivalent to that heretofore required for full listing.

"Admission to unlisted trading" will now be permitted by the commission, on application of an exchange (it used to be granted by an exchange, on application of a member), in case the security in question is already fully listed on some other exchange.

This clause went into effect on Aug. 27. The Pittsburgh Stock Exchange immediately petitioned for the right of unlisted trading in some 25 issues now fully listed on the New York Curb Exchange. The commission held hearings, took the case under advisement, and still has it under advisement.

**Conflict of Interests**

Under this same clause the Curb Exchange also petitioned in November for the privilege of unlisted trading in the 3½ per cent first mortgage bonds of the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Boston, on the ground that these bonds were already listed in Boston, and that a substantial interest in the issue was to be found in the vicinity of the New York Curb Exchange.

The law now requires that an exchange applying for unlisted trading privileges must prove that there is a substantial interest in the security concerned, in the neighborhood of the exchange. When asked in the Boston Edison case what constituted the vicinity of the Curb, an official of that exchange replied "that the whole country was in the vicinity, in view of the nation-wide distribution of the Curb's ticker service.

The Curb's petition in the Boston Edison case was opposed both by the company and by the original underwriters of the issue, First Boston Corporation. The Curb submitted that despite listing in Boston, the issue had not been traded there, and that four of the Curb's member houses had done $3,000,000 of business in the issue in the last year, though not members of the underwriting group.

The real issue here was not between the Curb and the Boston Stock Exchange, but appears to have been between the Curb and the over-the-counter market, as to whether a better market could be provided for the issue through the complicated turrets of telephone traders alone or at the posts on the floor of a regular exchange as well, where buyer and seller meet face to face. Most bonds are now traded in much larger volume over the counter than on exchange floors.

**Big Over-the-Counter Business**

It is estimated that the over-the-counter business in U. S. Government bonds, for example, is about 10 times the volume on the New York Stock Exchange, despite the fact that trading in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange is carried on in a special room so resounding with noise—technicalities that stock brokers and traders refer to it as the "mad house" or "zoo." There appears to be a place in the financial scheme of things for trading in bonds, both on and off the regular exchanges.

There is, however, a particularly strenuous competition for business between the Curb Exchange and the over-the-counter dealers, and this has been, if not aggravated, at least dramatized, in the new regulation of the SEC for unlisted trading. One of the novelties in the new amendment allows persons with a bona fide interest in a security to petition that it be stricken from unlisted trading for cause. This gives the over-the-counter people the chance to take from the Curb as the Curb has taken from the over-the-counter market in the Boston Edison case.

One of the first petitions presented to the SEC under the new amendment was, in fact, that of an over-the-counter house, Tweedy & Co. of New York, that two stocks be stricken from unlisted trading on the Curb. This petition was presented in August, and hearings took place in October, but the commission did not get round to a decision until Dec. 18. It granted the request in one case, refused in the other. Both stocks were extremely inactive on the Curb.

**Term Is Confusing**

The term "unlisted trading" is very confusing to outsiders, and a more convenient handle would be welcomed by all concerned, as self-explanatory as the familiar phrases "over - the - counter," "concertina trust," "hothouse dividend," "scale buying," floor trading," and the like. But nothing better seems available than the clumsy phrase "admission to the unlisted trading department." The difference between this and "full listing" is solely in the information filed by the company. So far as actual trading on the floor of the Curb Exchange is concerned, there is no difference. The Curb tape carries a symbol indicating the difference, and newspapers carry the two groups separately.

A strange tangle developed last summer in the case of unlisted trading on the Curb the stock of the Bowers Roller Bearing Company. The stock was fully listed on the Detroit Exchange. In conformity with the law, the company provided the SEC with certain information, but requested that some of it be kept confidential, lest it fall into the hands of competitors and hurt the company. The commission refused the request, whereupon the company had the stock stricken from listing in Detroit. It was also entitled to unlisted trading on the New York Curb, by virtue of being listed in Detroit, but the company did not seek to have unlisted trading abandoned in New York. The Detroit Exchange, however, sought to have the SEC terminate the unlisted trading privilege in New York. The Curb, of course, wished it continued.

**Commission 'on the Spot'**

The commission's primary purpose in insisting on the information was for the protection of the Bowers company stockholders, but to strike the stock from unlisted trading in New York would of course hurt them. Since the company officials have stood firm, and the stockholders have stood behind them on the basis of their record, the Commission is on the spot and has not yet been able to decide which horn of the dilemma to choose.

The absence of any decision in the cases either of the Bower Roller Bearing Company or the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange is presumably due to the feeling of the Commission that it is making history and therefore it must proceed very slowly. This folie de doute, or slow-motion thinking, resulting from the feeling that everything must be taken into account before anything is done, continues to be annoying to business men, but is rather admired by a good many legal minds in the Street, and the differences of opinion in the financial district over the general merits of federal regulation, as well as over specific details such as the evolution of unlisted trading, tends by and large to split along professional lines, with financial and commercial adventurers on one side and lawyers on the other.

## Auto Employment Totals at New Recovery Peak

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT—Employment at automobile and body plants in November reached a total of 350,000 persons, a figure 26,000 higher than the recent highs of December, 1935, and May, 1936, and a new peak for the post-depression period, according to a report by the Automobile Manufacturers' Association.

Comparison with previous years indicates that 120,000 of the automobile factory workers now on the rolls are at work because of the advance from January to November of the introduction date for new models.

With the same force stimulating production and employment in automobile parts plants, steel mills, tire factories, textile mills and many others which supply the auto plants, it is etimated that at least 175,000 workers owe fall and winter employment to the stabilization policies of the automobile manufacturing industry.

Weekly pay rolls in November averaged $11,650,000 to rthe 350,000 persons employed, an average of $33.20 per employee, for an average work week of approximately 40 hours.

## U. S. Issues Yield 0.109 and 0.294 P. C.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—Tenders for two series of Treasury bills aggregating about $100,000,000 to be dated December 30, 1936, which were offered December 24, amounted to $258,736,000, of which $100,073,800 was accepted, according to Secretary Morgenthau.

For the 78-day bills maturing on March 18, 1937, for about $50,000,000, the total amount applied for was $140,821,000 of which $50,023,000 was accepted. Except for one bid of $9000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.093, equivalent to an annual rate of about 0.032 per cent, to 99.961, equivalent to an annual rate of 0.180 per cent, on a bank discount basis. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.976 and the average annual rate is about 0.109 per cent.

For the 273-day bills, maturing on Sept. 29, 1937, also for about $50,000,000, the total amount applied for was $118,115,000, of which $50,040,000 was accepted. Except for one bid of $30,000, the accepted bids ranged in price from 99.848, equivalent to an annual rate of about 0.200 per cent, to 99.751, equivalent to an annual rate of about 0.328 per cent. The average price of Treasury bills of this series to be issued is 99.777 and the average annual rate is about 0.294 per cent.

**U. S. Pipe Low Bidder**

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Pipe & Foundry Co. was low bidder for 85,000 tons of cast iron plates for tunnel lining in the new midtown tunnel for New York City with a bid of $3,356,001. Continental Rod & Steel Foundry was second with a bid of $3,418,930, and Bethlehem Steel Corp. bid $3,420,854.

## Carriers' Income In November Has Gain of 34 P. C.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—November net railway operating income of 101 Class I carriers normally accounting for 91 per cent of total railway operating revenues increased 34.5 per cent over the corresponding month of 1935, according to the Association of American Railroads. Net for November was $65,906,297 compared with $48,979,493 in November last year.

The reports to the association from these roads showed that last month they had operating revenues of $326,608,056, against $274,282,559 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 19.1 per cent. The same roads had operating expenses of $226,269,857 last month, compared to $199,476,839 in November last year, or an increase of 13.4 per cent.

Forty-nine Class I railroads in the Eastern district, representing 97.2 per cent of total operating revenues, had a net railway operating income in November of $28,002,692, compared to $29,636,062 in November, last year. Nineteen Class I railroads, representing 72.9 per cent of the total revenues in the Southern district had a net railway operating income of $6,507,757 in November, compared to $3,376,900 in the same month one year ago, while thirty-three Class I railroads, representing 88.7 per cent of the total revenues in the Western district, had a net railway operating income of $21,395,848 in November, compared with $15,966,531 one year ago.

## Armour & Co. Sales Best Since 1930; Net Profit Shows Gain

CHICAGO (AP)—With the biggest sales volume since 1930, Armour & Co. increased its profit during the fiscal year ending October 31 to $10,184,492 compared with $9,348,678 in 1935. Net profit in 1934 was $10,560,618.

This profit, disclosed in the packing company's annual report, was equivalent to approximately 74 cents per share on the outstanding common stock after provision for all preferred stock dividends. Earnings on the common the previous year were about 57 cents.

Sales volume totaled $748,935,218, an increase of 9.7 per cent compared with the previous year and surpassing all previous years since 1930 when the volume exceeded $900,000,000. Tonnage gained 10.8 per cent.

Armour & Company of Delaware and its subsidiary companies, which, in addition to domestic packing business include South American, fertilizer and leather operations, contributed $7,458,311 to the consolidated net profit compared with $7,765,362 the previous year. As a result of the voiding of the hog processing tax, $4,583,341 was credited back to the profit and loss account, this being the net amount of the unpaid tax for two months from the beginning of the fiscal year to the date of the court's decision.

Net working capital declined $941,083 during the year to $112,291,219. Surplus decreased from $49,005,267 to $52,744,455.

R. H. Cabell, president, said the J. K. Mosser Leather Corporation, of which Armour of Delaware owns 98.35 per cent of the capital stock, would be dissolved in the near future. North American Provision Company and other wholly-owned subsidiaries have been liquidated to simplify the corporate structure.

## Carloadings Gain 21 P. C. Over 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported loadings of revenue freight for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 19, totaled 729,696 cars.

This was a decrease of 9051 cars, or 1.2 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 129,030, or 21.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 181,218, or 33 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week, and corresponding week a year ago, follow:

| | Week Ending Dec 19 | Gain Over—Prev Wk | Gain Over—Yr Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous freight | 298,427 | 3271 | 60,461 |
| Less-than-car merch | 164,114 | †2504 | 12,863 |
| Coal | 162,439 | †8225 | 28,034 |
| Grain and grain prod | 33,807 | †2056 | 4,783 |
| Western districts | 20,539 | †271 | 2,926 |
| Livestock | 14,787 | †2011 | 2,686 |
| Western districts | 11,096 | †1723 | 1,987 |
| Forest products | 35,731 | 1446 | 6,146 |
| Ore | 9,201 | 1043 | 1,758 |
| Coke | 11,200 | †113 | 3,300 |

†Decrease.

## Automobile Output Shows Sharp Drop

DETROIT (AP)—Cram's Reports, Inc., said that "automobile production in the United States and Canada, handicapped by the strike situation and the holiday season, showed a sharp decline from last week, total output amounting to 76,969 units compared with the previous week's 121,038."

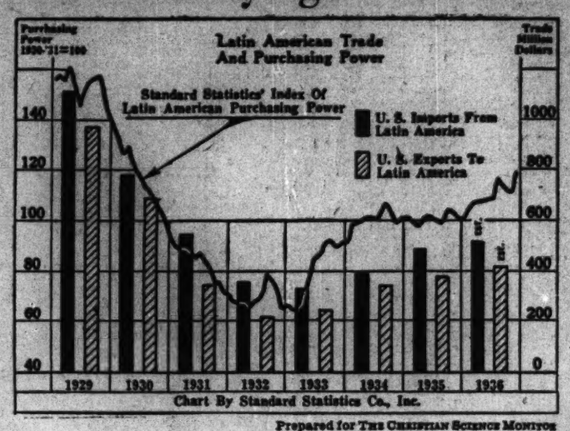
This compares with 81,335 units for the corresponding week of 1935. All of the major producers operated on a three and one-half day basis this week.

Ward's Automotive Reports said that automobile production in the United States and Canada "fell sharply as the holiday shortened the working period by from one to two full days." It estimated total production at 81,482 units, compared with 122,960 in the preceding week and 83,951 a year ago.

**Six New Banks Opened**

CHICAGO—Six new banks were opened during the past week, one each in California, Florida, Indiana, North Carolina, Washington and West Virginia, according to the Weekly Banking Market released by Rand McNally Bankers Monthly.

## Steady Gain in Latin-American Trade and Buying Power Shown




Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Increasing purchases of raw materials and foodstuffs from Latin America at higher prices have enhanced the purchasing power of that area, making it possible for those countries to purchase a larger quota of American goods in return.

The Standard Statistics index of Latin-American purchasing power has risen steadily from the depression low in February, 1933, when the index reached 64.3 (1930-1931 equals 100), to a level of 119.4 in December, 1936, a rise of 86 per cent. The index is computed in dollars, but even in terms of gold, there was a gain of 9.7 per cent from the 1933 low.

The Latin-American countries are so closely linked to the dollar and sterling areas that the index line itself still provides the closest guide to internal prosperity in that area.

## *News Notes—The Orient*

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

**Economics in Japan**—Economic conditions in Japan during recent weeks have been unsettled owing to political problems, unsatisfactory negotiations with China and uneasiness concerning Government policies, but business expansion continues. Political difficulties have adversely influenced financial markets, causing declines in stock and bond quotations. Commodity markets, however, have recorded marked increases in activity, with prices advancing sharply.

**Japan's Merchant Marine**—Japan has rebuilt the merchant marine of that country to a notable degree in the last few years. Since 1932 a total of 110 Japanese merchant ships with an aggregate tonnage of 399,000 have been scrapped. During this period Japan has built 71 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 397,000. An important feature of the Japanese merchant marine situation is that much of the new tonnage is extremely fast, many of the ships being capable of a maximum speed of over 20 knots.

**Japanese Rayon Trade**—Production of rayon yarn in Japan showed a relatively small increase in the first nine months of this year compared with the like period of 1935. Figures issued by the Japanese Rayon Association show that the output by members in the 1936 period amounted to 186,516,800 pounds against 128,658,800 pounds in 1935. Most Japanese authorities agree that the outlook for the rayon industry under the existing control system is bright.

**Chinese Railway**—The China Finance Development Corporation concluded the formal agreement on Dec. 16 for the construction of the Chungking-Chengtu Railway, in Szechwan Province. The length of the railway is to be 523 kilometers, and estimated cost is 54,500,000 yuan, of which the French syndicate is to advance 7,000,000 yuan in cash for costs of construction, and materials and equipment to the value of 27,500,000 yuan. (Yuan is equal to about 30 cents.)

**Chinese Picture Censorship**—More stringent rulings regarding the censorship of motion pictures in China are expected to be published shortly by the Central Film Censorship Board. It is believed that these new measures will demand that every motion picture judged derogatory to China by the board be confiscated and destroyed. Prints of such pictures if shown in other countries without first having made the deletions deemed necessary by Chinese authorities will find future productions by its producer banned from China permanently, and not only will the offensive productions be excluded, but the entire output of the company will be barred.

**Progress in Philippines**—The economic situation in the Philippine Islands has shown notable improvement during the current year. Government finances are reported in excellent condition, with internal revenue, provincial and municipal collections showing substantial gains over 1935. Gold production in the islands has increased from month to month and it is expected locally that the year's output will reach $22,000,000 in value compared with $16,000,000 last year. Foreign trade of the Philippines has reached the highest levels recorded in over five years.

**Philippine Sugar**—In striking contrast to the situation in 1935, the Philippine sugar market has been notably active during the current year. From the beginning of the crop year, Nov. 1, 1935, to the end of September, 1936, exports of sugar from the Philippines to the United States amounted to 824,330 long tons compared with 456,118 tons in the like period of 1934-35 season. The Philippine Sugar Administration estimates that income from sugar in 1936 will approximate $62,500,000.

**Siam Auto Imports**—Imports of motor vehicles into Siam during 1936 have substantially exceeded those of any previous year. During the first nine months of the current year imports of all types of motors into that country amounted to 560 units valued at $370,000, compared with 401 units valued at $290,000 in 1935. While American motor vehicles held first rank in the Siamese market, British competition is notably keen due to the large British community resident in Bangkok.

**British Malayan Trade**—There has been notable improvement in British Malayan trade with the United States in the last three years. Exports from that country to the United States advanced from a total value of $59,912,000 in 1933 to $124,000,000 in 1935 and this year it is probable that they will amount to about $130,000,000. On the other hand, exports from the United States to British Malaya increased from $2,397,000 in 1933 to $5,250,000 in 1935 and indications are that the 1936 total will approximate $6,000,000.

**New Air Service**—The successful flight recently made by an American newspaper correspondent between Batavia, Java, and Manila may be the forerunner of a regular air service between those two points. As this flight was made without special attempt at speed and included all the stops that would probably be included on a regular service to Manila, the ease with which the plane reached that city in less than 30 hours surprised even officials of the Netherlands Indies Airways, who had expected the flight to take over 50 hours. It is now being predicted locally that the proposed regular Batavia-Manila service will be scheduled for 36 hours with one overnight stop.

## Rises in Pig Iron Prices Of 50 Cents Is Predicted

PITTSBURGH, (AP)—Brokers said pig iron prices would advance 50 cents a ton January 1 in the Pittsburgh district.

The last increase was $1 a ton, effective November 23. The new prices will be $21.50 for bessemer, $20.50 for basic and $21 for foundry malleable.

The brokers said the heavy demand for iron, and advance in coke prices and an anticipated advance in iron prices caused the boost.

## Pennsylvania Crude Oil Price Up 15c a Barrel

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Producers of Pennsylvania crude oil announced an increase of 15 cents a barrel in various grades.

The new prices: Southwest, 2.32; Eureka, 2.27; Buckeye, 2.12; Bradford, 2.07; New York Transit, 2.07. Corning was unchanged at 1.32.

The last change in prices was Jan. 13, last.

## Wick Elected President Of Truscon Steel Company

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Republic Steel Corporation announced the election of Myron A. Wick, Republic vice-president, as president of Truscon Steel Company, a subsidiary.

Mr. Wick succeeds A. E. Walker, former Truscon president and Republic general sales manager, who resigned to become executive vice-president of the Pittsburgh Steel Company.


PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

*Common Stock Dividend No. 84*

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on December 16, 1936, for the quarter ending December 31, 1936, equal to 2½ of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company, payable on January 15, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31, 1936. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. Foote, Secretary-Treasurer

San Francisco, California.


## Sales of Cotton Cloth Heavy And Prices Are Firm

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass. — The usual year-end slump in primary cotton gray goods markets was conspicuously absent this year. The trading activity and price firmness shown on most of the standard gray goods constructions during the past week is being cited throughout the trade as significant indication of further strong buying in prospect early in the new year.

It now seems certain that the year will close with gray goods prices for forward delivery merchandise at the very peak of the current movement, and substantially higher than the market has seen for several years.

On some active constructions there has been some slackening in the insistent demand for spots so that spot premiums at the close of the year show some easing off from the highest figures quoted several weeks when the spot market was at fever heat. But this is not surprising in view of the wide spread between spot prices and forward delivery prices—sometimes more than a cent a yard.

**Holiday Cuts Sales**

Sales for the past week which was really not much more than half a week in the active gray goods trading circles, were estimated to be about 80 per cent of the current rate of output from the looms, which is significant when it is remembered that most of the mills did not take the usual Christmas lay-off period that in some sections of the country has become customary, but ran their usual weekly schedules with the exception of Christmas Day itself.

Much importance was generally placed upon the action of certain large gray goods operators in placing large quantity orders during the past week for deliveries running through the second quarter of the year. Buying of this kind was in sufficient vloume to cause price recovery to the full market peak, after some easier tone had been noted in the trading early in the week. Several of the prominent buyers, it was noted, were those who in the recent past have been very sensitive in detecting early evidences of an impending advance and have usually placed their orders just before market prices swung higher on active demand. The confidence with which they laid down commitments for many thousands of yards of goods to be delivered during April, May and June, served to greatly fortify general market confidence in the continued strength of prices.

**Bag Makers Buy Heavily**

Bag manufacturers bought heavily both on narrow sheetings, on partwaste osnaburgs and on certain of the print cloth constructions. Prices paid were the full current market levels for second quarter deliveries, and served to definitely anchor the market at those levels.

Narrow print cloths were moving on a basis of 6 cents for distant deliveries and 6⅛ cents for nearby goods, of the 32-inch 6.50-yard 64x60s. Carded broadcloths were being taken in more liberal fashion, with 100x60s sold for extended forward deliveries at 9¾ cents while quick goods moved at 10¾ cents, with some asking 11 cents.

The week has seen some very active buying of heavy goods, such as drills and four leaf twills, which were wanted in large quantities for early spring deliveries.

Tobacco cloths were in some demand and were moving on a price basis of 46 cents a pound for first-quarter deliveries and 45 cents for second quarter.

Fine goods continued active and prices were, if anything, a little stiffer than they were a week ago. Semi-staple plain goods such as voiles, lawns, combed broadcloths, pongees and piques were wanted for reasonably early shipment, as converters are still trying to catch the spring converting season, which often ends around June. Semi-fancies, such as dotted Swisses, pique voiles, dimities, momie crepes and similar constructions were also in demand at prices that showed a marked firming tendency.

Lawns were not moving so well, and in a few cases were available at slight price discounts from the peak quotations, but combed broadcloths and poplins were staging a comeback and were inquired for by various buyers, at the full market prices heretofore quoted.

## Loans by FHLB Reach New Peak

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Dec. 29

Officials of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board said today credit extended by home loan banks has reached a new peak of $139,359,688.

In a survey of 1936 activities, board officials said advances by the 12 Federal Home Loan banks to member thrift and home-finance institutions have increased for the twentieth consecutive month.

Since being founded in 1932, the banks have advanced $272,559,961 and been repaid $133,188,669.

Under the act which established the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation in 1934, investors' accounts up to $5000 have been insured in 1560 home-finance institutions. These were reported as having total assets of $1,142,000,000 and 1,290,000 individual shareholders.

## Greyhound Corp. Plan to Avoid Tax Is Ratified by ICC

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized, for the first time in its history, a carrier subject to its jurisdiction, to issue preferred stock for the purpose of paying an extra dividend and by so doing avoid paying the Government a large tax penalty.

It approved plans of the Greyhound Corporation to issue $1,950,900 of 5½ per cent preference stock to pay dividends of 75 cents a share to holders of common stock.

The commission conceded the only merit in the extra dividend payment was that it would enable the corporation to avoid a $300,000 Federal tax on its undistributed profits.

"The question," says the ICC report, "therefore, is the practical one of determining the course which is 'compatible with the public interest' in these circumstances. The choice is between a course which imposes a severe financial penalty and one which carries with it certain other disadvantages.

"After careful consideration, our conclusion is that these other disadvantages are of lesser consequence, in the public interest, and that the proposed issuance of preference stock should be approved. We are influenced in this conclusion by the fact that this course appears to be in consonance with the present policy of Congress, and by the further fact that, as we interpret the proposed transaction, the preference stock will in actual effect be issued to finance additions and betterments for the system companies, notwithstanding the form which it takes as a stock dividend."

Most of the total amount of stock to be issued, or $1,576,770, would go to the common stockholders directly as a stock dividend, while the remainder would be sold to obtain cash for those who chose their dividends in that form, the commission explained.

## Chicago Business Best in 7 Years

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Business in Chicago during the last week was the most satisfactory in seven years, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Christmas buying averaged almost 25 per cent better than a year ago, leaving many retailers with empty shelves. While the first few days of the week saw the end of the heaviest part of the buying, last minute bonuses and pay increases were reflected in an unusual number of closing minute shoppers.

Wholesalers shared with the retailers in the boom. So great was the demand for gift wares that long-held stocks of merchandise were cleared from warehouses to take care of the demand for anything that was salable.

In the industrial field the word was that schedules would probably be up for the first few months of 1937.

The railroads had their biggest week in years, Christmas travel exceeding all expectation. Postal shipments broke all records here.

## 1935 Construction Of $1,622,862,000 Reported by U. S.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON—During the year 1935, a total of 75,047 contracting establishments performed $1,622,862,000 worth of construction work in the United States, according to a report just released by the Census of Construction of the Department of Commerce.

The establishments covered by the census include general contractors, operative builders and special trade contractors. The general contractors and operative builders did 58.2 per cent of the total amount of the work performed and special trade contractors 41.8 per cent.

Detailed data as secured from 69,838 reporting establishments showed work performed as $1,457,710,000. These establishments had an average of 409,137 employees during the year 1935 and disbursed $470,275,000 in salaries and wages.

Data submitted by a smaller group of reporting establishments, 46,429 of them, revealed that expenditures for materials amounted to 42 per cent of the total value of the work performed. Work performed by this group amounted to $1,330,835,000.

Of the total work, 55.1 per cent was private construction and 44.9 per cent public construction.

Also, of the work performed, 72.2 per cent was for new construction and additions and 27.8 per cent was for remodeling, repairs and maintenance. These figures are for all kinds of contracting establishments combined.

Remodeling, repairs and maintenance are of much greater importance in the total work of special trade contractors than for the general contractors. In the case of special trade contractors 50.7 per cent of their work is represented in remodeling, repairs and maintenance.

The reports of establishments and work performed by kind of business show:

| | Establishments No. | Establishments P. C. of Tl. | Work Performed Dollar Value of Amount (Add 000) | Work Performed P. C. of Tl. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total | 75,047 | 100.0 | $1,622,862 | 100.0 |
| Gen. Cntrs. | 11,491 | 15.3 | 944,279 | 58.2 |
| Building* | 8,337 | 11;1 | 398,980 | 24.6 |
| Highway | 2,116 | 2.8 | 280,332 | 17.3 |
| Heavy | 1,038 | 1.4 | 264,967 | 16.3 |
| Special Trade C'ntract'rs | 63,556 | 84.7 | 678,583 | 41.8 |

*Includes operative builders.

In the 409,137 employees reported by the 69,838 firms that filed data on that phase, office workers are included as well as those on the construction site. Proprietors and firm members of unincorporated establishments are not included with the number of employees. Neither are they included in the salary figures.


70 Years

of

Continuous operation of an old New England textile mill. We have made a report on this company.

*Circular on request.*

Hodgdon & Company

10 POST OFFICE SQ., BOSTON, MASS.

HUBbard 3510-1-2-3



WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

*In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts*

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | Jan. 11 |
| Home Savings Bank | Jan. 11 |
| Union Savings Bank | Jan. 11 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | Jan. 11 |
| Dorchester Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | Jan. 15 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 20 |
| Blackstone Savings Bank | Jan. 21 |

*Other Massachusetts Savings Banks*

| | |
|---|---|
| Cambridge Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Medford Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank | Jan. 2 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | Jan. 11 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | Jan. 11 |
| North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge | Jan. 11 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | Jan. 15 |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | Jan. 20 |
| Grove Hall Savings Bank | Jan. 20 |



BANKING CONNECTIONS

While we are, of course, constantly looking for new business of the right kind, it is never our intention to disturb satisfactory relations elsewhere. If, however, any change or increase in banking connections is contemplated, we would like very much to be kept in mind. We welcome opportunities to discuss banking or trust matters at any time.

*Two Down-town Offices*
Main Office:
Cor. State and Congress Sts.
Union Trust Office: 24 Federal St.

*Two Back Bay Offices*
Copley Square Office: 581 Boylston St.
Massachusetts Ave. Office:
Cor. Massachusetts Ave. and Boylston St.

*Safe Deposit Vaults at all Offices*

State Street Trust Company

BOSTON, MASS.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

# Loyalists Build Stronger Defenses On Madrid Front

MADRID, Dec. 29 (AP)—Insurgent counter-attacks failed today to drive Government forces from recaptured territory behind the fascist siege lines.

The counter-offensive was directed at Socialist positions about two miles south of the capital between the Estremadura road and Carabanchel Bajo.

The fascists brought up reserve armaments and hammered at the Madrid battlements for hours with artillery and machine gun fire so intense that it was heard clearly in the center of the city miles away.

**Big German Force Reported**

Gen. Jose Miaja, commander of the Madrid defense, charged that 20,000 Germans were now in the insurgent ranks of Gen. Francisco Franco. Many of them, General Miaja said, have reinforced the eight-week siege of the capital.

War Ministry communiqués announced that militiamen had strengthened their fortifications on the Madrid front and captured territory in widely scattered war sectors controlling communication lines to Madrid.

Government troops entered the towns of Bustarer, Villares de Jadraque, Caspuenas and El Ordial in the Guadalajara region northeast of Madrid, an official announcement reported.

**Supply Trucks Bombed**

The War Office said that another force advanced into Portillo de San Bernardo in the vicinity of Aranjuez, south of Madrid.

In Montilla and Fernan Tenez, south of Cordova and along the railroad to Malaga, four government planes were reported to have bombed 50 fascist supply trucks loaded with munitions and food supplies.

A fascist column was reported heading toward Adamuz, 21 miles northeast of Cordova, to liberate several insurgent officers and about 100 civil guards said to be isolated in a church there.

**Removal of British Embassy**

Plans were disclosed to move the British Embassy to Valencia Thursday or Friday after George Ogilvie-Forbes, British Chargé d'Affaires, announced that he had been ordered to leave the siege zone.

About 220 British citizens still in Madrid were expected to leave with the Embassy staff.

# Planes to Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

other instances, insurgents rising against excessive tyranny might be penalized and perpetuated in their unhappy condition by rigid embargo laws.

But in cases like the Spanish, where a grave international issue is raised by the civil war, where the great European powers are seeking to shut off supplies from the combatants, majority opinion favors absolute American isolation through munitions embargos.

**At Bad Moment**

The present incident came at an embarrassing time for the State Department, since the leaders of the London neutrality committee are seeking to make neutrality toward Spain a reality, and to prevent an international war. Every inclination of the Administration was to cooperate with this movement. Hitherto, also, each step by the President and the State Department has been excessively cautious.

When the U. S. Destroyer Kane was bombed, but not hit, by an airplane apparently in service of the Spanish insurgents, the State Department refrained from emphasizing the affair. And more recently, when the U. S. Gunboat Erie was near the line of fire of an insurgent war vessel in a Spanish port, the State Department was even more restrained.

**Stops Rush for Licenses**

A major purpose of the Administration in precipitating publicity about the Cuse licenses is to prevent a wholesale rush for further licenses. Representatives of the Madrid Government have been in contact with American munitions suppliers for some time. Had the Cuse shipment gone through unquestioned, it is likely that many other firms which have hitherto heeded the State Department's request to avoid such business, would have decided to turn a quick profit.

But now the public outcry, probably to be followed with legislation, accomplishes the purpose of an actual embargo.

Support of the view that extension of the neutrality act to civil conflict must be on a basis discretionary with the President was set forth by Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D.), Tennessee, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, who said: "I believe that when we extend the present neutrality act beyond its expiration date, we should invest the President with broader powers of discretion, so that he may fit the law to the needs of the situation."

**Would Control President**

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), North Dakota, as spokesman for those advocating strict control of the President, said that the situation proved conclusively the need for "stronger legislation of the mandatory type," which should be planned to meet all such cases as that arising yesterday. He said the matter should be "put beyond the discretion of the President by carefully drawn law."

Another possible violation of American neutrality toward Spain—the recruitment of a "Foreign Legion" in New York to fight for the Loyalists—was also tackled by Representative McReynolds, who said he would cite to the Justice Department an old section of the criminal code penalizing enlistment of American citizens in foreign wars by a $1000 fine or one year in prison.

# Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

customed to take measures when they are not expected.

Seizure of the German steamship Palos by the Spanish Government off Bilbao, which two days ago produced the statement here that necessary measures for its release had been initiated, passed without comment today. Inquiries in official quarters state that no extra German ships have been dispatched to Spanish waters and there are only a few ships before Bilbao. But it is impossible to ascertain what orders have been given these ships.

**Diplomatic Parleys**

Central and southeast Europe have for the moment taken the place of Spain in discussions here, the meeting yesterday of the Roumanian Premier, George Tataresco, and Foreign Minister Victor Antonescu with Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, who combines the offices of Premier and Foreign Minister in Yugoslavia, having raised quite a stir. The presence there also of Sir Reginald Hoare, British Minister to Bucharest, is stressed as evidence of England's hand in these discussions.

**New Opportunity**

For some time past it has been noted here that Britain, in collaboration with France, has been taking a much keener interest in Danubian and southeastern European affairs. And it is now felt that the Anglo-Italian understanding gives new opportunity for a rapprochement between the Little Entente states on the one hand and the Rome bloc—Italy, Hungary and Austria—on the other.

Meanwhile, the Germans have not been idle. Franz von Papen, Herr Hitler's special envoy to Vienna, has been "shooting" with Marshal Nicholas Horthy, regent of Hungary.

**"After the Chase"**

Though neither the Hungarian Premier nor Foreign Minister was present, the active part which Marshal Horthy has played in foreign political affairs recently and Herr von Papen's many activities suggest that the discussions which followed the chase were as important as the sport itself.

In the struggles for controlling influence in the Danubian Basin, which continue slowly, the difficulties are tremendous and patience is certainly the greatest virtue.

If, on the one hand, Anglo-Italian co-operation may have to think long and hard before it can secure understanding in the face of the Hungarian demand for territorial revision, so must Germany also in its attempt to keep Hungary on her side to win over Roumania. To secure both Hungarian wheat and Roumanian petroleum in case of emergency is no easy task for Germany.

## German Ship Freed By Basques but Part Of Cargo Held Back

PARIS, Dec. 29 (AP)—The Basque radio station at Bilbao today announced the release of the German freighter Palos, alleged Spanish contraband war prize, a short time after the 6000-ton German cruiser Königsberg had steamed into the harbor.

The station, however, said that the Palos was released under "Basque conditions." The Basques, who captured the little ship last Thursday and announced that she was carrying war material to the fascists in Spain, refused to surrender a part of the cargo and an unidentified Spanish passenger.

**Seek Cargo's Release**

A Berlin announcement said the Palos was liberated and proceeded on its trip, but that Spaniards aboard the freighter and part of the cargo were held. A Berlin Foreign Office spokesman said that German efforts now were being concentrated on release of the passengers and the remainder of the cargo.

The Königsberg, said reports from Basque representatives here, steamed into the Bilbao port on the Bay of Biscay today and demanded unconditional release of the Palos and her cargo.

Negotiations were begun at once by the Basque authorities, who, although holding an autonomous status, are stanch supporters of the Socialist Government of Spain.

**Reasons for Detention**

At the same time, the Basque Information Bureau here explained that the Palos capture was effected by Biscayan marine patrols because it carried war material, would not accord the right of visit within Spanish territorial waters, and had aboard one Spaniard "who destroyed his identity papers."

The Basques declined to describe that part of the cargo which they refused to release, but said it was "small."

Previously, the Basque Government had described the cargo as of 1500 tons, and including field telephones.

**Further Action Sought**

The captain of the Königsberg immediately declared that he was not satisfied with the Basque action and that all the cargo and the passengers must be freed.

Besides the crew and a Spaniard whom the Basques have accused of destroying his papers, a woman of German nationality previously had been reported aboard the Palos.

The Königsberg reached Bilbao following the expiration of a time limit set by the German Government on release of the Palos, a 997-ton ship.

Contradicting the Basques, the Germans contended that the Palos had carried no war materials, however, and that seizure was an "act of piracy."

**"War Material"**

Nevertheless, today's Basque radio announcement described that part of the cargo which was retained as "war material."

Reports from Bilbao indicated that the Basques had received the Königsberg commander, who came ashore, with the usual courtesies. No other German warship was sighted in the harbor, although Berlin reports have indicated that the Reich intended to use torpedo-boats hereafter to convoy German shipping bound for fascist ports, such as San Sebastian, on the bay.

# Local Classified

## United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

**APARTMENTS TO LET**

"KHAKI," PLA.—Baxter's lovely new apartments; near bay; Frigidaires; quiet; weekly, monthly; everything furnished; or season. 821 N. E. 86th St.

**APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED**

N. Y. C., 310 W. 76th St.—Beautiful corner unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes; Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 3-1883.

**BOARD—INSTRUCTION**

FLORIDA SEASON AFTER CHRISTMAS
ESURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural home-planning; life; happy association, Bible, current events, instruction in swimming and other sports, friendly fireside conferences; Christian Science church nearby, transportation to Miami and beaches; 12 college preparatory and general subjects; tutoring. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines School, Box 3, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

**EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES**

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 866 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2324.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (116th); nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. O., Un. 4-5342.

**FOLDING CHAIRS**

CHAIRS and Tables rented for New Year's. Tel. CAP. 3632. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston.

**FURRIERS**

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling. Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. Suits, cruisine outfits, evening wraps, etc. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2270.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Experienced cook, also serve and clean stairs work; Christian Scientist preferred; references exchanged. Address COOK, 3799 Lake Avenue.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds; quiet, homelike atmosphere; nurse in attendance. LONgwood 9825.

**JEWELERS**

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

**JEWELRY**

DIAMONDS, watches and jewelry of exceptional quality; underselling by private. WALKER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. Established 25 Years.

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

**OFFICE FURNITURE**

FOR SALE—6 doors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

**OFFICES TO LET**

PRACTITIONER share double office, East 42nd Street, $20, furnished, unfurnished. Write Box L-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

PRACTITIONER'S office Monday - Friday mornings—11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. Room 1904—Apply evenings, F. Tiber—Pe 6-6958.

**OLD GOLD AND SILVER**

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

**PENS REPAIRED**

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

**REAL ESTATE**

FLORIDA—Modern six room bungalow, three bedrooms, double garage; excellent condition; good residential section of Orlando; $4500. R. H. Mansfield (Owner) Tavares, Florida.

**ROOMS TO LET**

N. Y. C., W. 114th St.—Sunny, bright room in delightful three-room apartment; privileges; transportation. Mornings, Cathedral 6-6159.

N. Y. C., 83rd St. West—Bright attractive room, tri-private bath; exceptionally clean refined surroundings; $6.00 weekly. TR. 7-7363.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., writer of "BIBLE NOTES" in the Christian Science Sentinel and BIBLE ARTICLES in The Christian Science Journal, begins new Bible Lecture Courses: NEW YORK, Thurs., Jan. 7th at 4, 7:15, 8:30 (3 courses); BROOKLYN, Fri., Jan. 8th at 8:30; EAST ORANGE, N. J., Mon., Jan. 11th at 8; GREAT NECK, L. I., Tuesday, Jan. 12th at 8. Write 401 W. 118, N. Y. C. (UN. 4-6318. Pref. 8-10 A. M.).

**TYPEWRITERS**

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 89 Boylston St., Boston.

## Soft Coal Industry Discusses Attitude On New Legislation

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Dec. 29 (AP)—The soft coal industry sounded itself out today on how it felt about new federal regulatory legislation. About 50 operators from practically every important production area gathered around a long conference table in this resort to decide what they wanted to do about a new Guffey bill. They had three choices to make:

1. To present a united front in favor of legislation to stabilize prices in an industry that long has suffered from cut-throat competition, and to write the marketing provisions in that legislation.

2. To oppose unanimously any legislation.

3. To split into warring factions, as they were split during debate on the first Guffey control bill two years ago.

## *Medieval Christmas Art Shown in Philadelphia*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29—Christmas pictures dating back to the twelfth century are included in the John Frederick Lewis collection now exhibited in the main entrance hall of the Free Library of Philadelphia, on Logan square. The brilliant mineral dyes and the gold leaf—polished with a heated boar's tooth, it is said—shine as brightly today as they did when applied to the vellum eight centuries ago.

There are more than 70 pictures, cut from illuminated manuscripts and prayer books, which represent medieval schools of painting in France, Italy, Flanders, Germany and England. Some of them are in the form of illuminated initials. One, inside a big letter D, shows the wise men beside the child Jesus, as Mary kneels close by. Another is an initial N surrounded by shepherds and angels under a gold leaf sky, with trumpets, drums and lutes.

## Winthrop College Jobs

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Of Winthrop College's 238 graduates of last June 204 have secured employment thanks to the placement bureau of that institution; 11 have married and five are doing post-graduate work.

# Local Classified Advertising

## Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

**ENGLAND**

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) WIMBLEDON HALL
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; 30ft and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodating 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 3½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next door Christian Science church 46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 3½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 3½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lifts; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, 2 Cecil Rd.—Ideal winter home, board residence; homely; excellent catering, personal supervision; terms from 2 gns. Proprietress, MRS. WILSON.

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. MR. and MRS. MORGAN. 'Phone Southbourne 1844.

BOURNEMOUTH, S. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF ROAD
Staffield House Comfy, Modern, Quiet MR and MRS TURVER

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS RD. EAST YENTON
Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea, 6 mins from Christian Science church. Tel. 1783. MRS P. H. BENN.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longmans, Wimborne, Dorset. Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON Clarigge 34 Oriental Place, 3 doors sea—Board residence from 3½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALLACE. 28411.

BRIGHTON, Richmond Private Hotel, Montpelier Rd. (Brighton 5874)—H. and C., bedrooms; minute sea; gas fires; central heating; from 3 gns.

EASTBOURNE, overlooking Devonshire Park —Private Hotel facing south, close sea and church; h. and c. water, gas or electric fires in bedrooms; vegetarian diet if desired. BRADSHAW, 10, Blackwater Road. Tel. 1111.

EASTBOURNE SANDHURST PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate Telephone 797

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
*Quite near Christian Science church.*
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3818.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
*Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor*
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON
HOTEL BRISTOL
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W.
In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world—the name of the HOTEL BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath 7/6.
Phone Western 1171-2. Tariff on application.

London's Finest Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.
*A Christian Science church near by*
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily, 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath. NO EXTRAS. Good English Food well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor.

London
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5 FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/53 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 3½ gns Write for tariff.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed, breakfast, bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles

London
PALACE COURT HOTEL, PEMBRIDGE SQ., W. 2
Well furnished Hotel, with passenger lift, and modern improvements.
A high standard of service and catering. Terms from 3 gns. p. w. inclusive. Near to Christian Science church

LONDON, W. 2—Dinard House, 53, Princes Square, Bayswater 6068—Central heating, gas fires; H. and C. water in all rooms; bed, breakfast and bath from 25/- weekly; 5/- nightly; other meals optional.

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A traffic control plan is to be studied this week by a committee of 10 citizens, with a view of presenting it to Mayor Frank Couzens for his signature.

The action follows what are termed by the Police Accident Bureau the "worst four days in the history of the bureau," in which at least 23 persons were killed. If the plan is approved and adopted, a traffic engineer will be employed who will have complete charge of traffic, except law enforcement.

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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Peaceful Scene in Spain

Monitor Camera Club From Fritz Jahnel, Vienna

A Peasant Cart Creaks Slowly by a Village Church

## Lines About Leaders–50

### *Germaine de Staël*

(1766—1817)

GERMAINE DE STAËL is called the first modern woman.
She dared to support the cause of liberty 150 years ago.
Prosperity smiled upon her from her early years in Paris.
She was the only child of James Necker, the famous financier.
Their chateau at Coppet, near Geneva, was visited by the élite.
They came from many lands, and uttered enlightening thoughts.
She quickly grasped the importance of universal-mindedness.
Madame Necker perceived the unusual capacities of her child.
Believing them harmful, she tried to stop them—but in vain.

AT 20 Germaine Necker married the Ambassador of Sweden.
As Baronne de Staël she expressed herself on public affairs.
Utter demoralization seemed to prevail in those days.
Political offices were largely in the hands of the nobility.
Mesmer was deluding leaders by beliefs in occult manifestations.
The national treasury was empty; the people were famished.
Madame de Staël gave millions of francs to support the needy.
Yet conditions grew steadily worse; the Revolution came.
She retired at Coppet and centered her activities on writing.

IN 1798 she published a book called "On Literature."
It was an appreciation of foreign intellectual achievements.
France immediately accused the author of a lack of patriotism.
Then Napoleon appeared on the scene with a series of victories.
Germaine foresaw the course of events with him at the helm.
She had no army at her disposal, but she had a good pen.
With time the Emperor grew so afraid that he ordered her exile.
In Germany, Goethe and Schiller welcomed her with open arms.
Italy furnished her the material for her famous "Corinne."
She had now become the most celebrated woman in Europe.
And she made of Coppet an international center of inspiration.

A BOOK on Germany had long been Madame de Staël's dream.
The work ready, she sent the MS. to her publisher in Paris.
On the day of its appearance the police seized all the copies.
This time the author found herself a prisoner of Napoleon.
He forbade her to travel farther than 10 miles from Coppet.
After this edict no one dared to publish anything from her pen.
She determined to flee from Switzerland before it was too late.
As Baron de Staël's widow, Germaine would be safe in Sweden.
The only method of reaching her destination was through Russia.
She made the journey by carriage over poorly constructed roads.
In 1812 Napoleon came in sight of Moscow with his army.
The first thing he heard was that Madame de Staël was there!

WITH the Emperor's fall, Germaine recovered her freedom.
By that time her book had gloriously appeared in London.
So in 1814, the brilliant hostess could open her salon again.
Almost her last words were to George Ticknor of Boston.
The historian had called to see her at the Chateau of Coppet.
"Your country is the future of the world," she remarked to him.
She realized the importance of America in the days to come.
Madame de Staël left 17 volumes of cosmopolitan writings.
She brought about a new epoch in society and in literature.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
Copyright, 1936, by The Christian Science Publishing Society

## Transportation in Latin America

Monitor Camera Club From Lewis Baker, San Francisco

Oxen Aid in Highway Construction in La Union, Nicaragua

## Sunbonnet Sue

## Studies in the Psalms

No. 36 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

### *Psalm 68*

**The Great Processional Hymn of the Children of Israel**

(A Psalm of the Period of Solomon and the Temple)

TO SOLOMON, the son and successor of David, was intrusted the building of the great temple to lift up the worship of the true God among the people. As David, the patron of music, had established a choir of hundreds of voices, so Solomon organized an orchestra of at least 400 pieces. In many places throughout the Psalms, the musical instruments are mentioned by name, and a glorious ensemble they must have made.

The dedication of the great temple was an outstanding event. The account as given in II Chronicles 3-6, was a deeply spiritual experience to the King and the people of the nation. It is reasonable to suppose that Psalm 68, the well-known Processional Hymn of Hebrew Psalmody, was a part of this dedicatory service. It records a very solemn and stirring expression of the deep spiritual gratitude of the day.

The Psalm is divided into three parts. The introduction, verses 1-3, was sung by the Levites who led the procession, bearing the Ark before them. The whole congregation join in the great hymn which follows (4-18), a song opening with the usual expression of deep gratitude: "Sing unto God." It proceeds to extol the One who had led them through the wilderness, who "rideth upon the heavens by his name Jah. . . ."

Now the song recounts the tendernesses and mercies shown to a wandering people, "a father of the fatherless." Parts of the great marching ballads are next sung, as they were originally by the women cheering their men on at the Jordan:

Kings of armies did flee apace:
And she that tarried at home divided the spoil. . . .

The chariots of God are twenty thousand,
Even thousands of angels.

With Verse 19 the whole movement changes. Having recounted past blessings of God, the singers now recognize that he "daily loadeth us with benefits," and that in every present moment, "God is the God of salvation."

Verse 24 introduces the order of the procession from the singers to the tribes in their order. Then the great song of Dominion (28-31) for:

Because of thy temple at Jerusalem
Shall kings bring presents unto thee.

The final anthem of this stirring Processional (22-35) is based on Deuteronomy 33:26, the revered national song which ended Moses' farewell.

It is interesting to note the advance in the conception of Deity as expressed in this one song; from Jah, translated "Lord" (the tribal Deity), to Elohim, translated "God" (infinite, universal Deity).

Note: This Psalm was a favorite of Cromwell, great English leader.

### *Do It Heartily*

WE ARE not sent into this world to do anything into which we cannot put our hearts. We have certain work to do for our bread; and that is to be done strenuously; other work to do for our delight, and that is to be done heartily; neither is to be done by halves or shifts, but with a will; and what is not worth this effort is not to be done at all.—John Ruskin.

## Children's Corner

### *Bolenius Has a Toboggan Ride*

"Bartholomew Frog was very smart to go to sleep for the winter," said Isabella the rag doll to Ferdinand the white poodle, as they ran around in the back yard of their new home, trying to keep themselves warm.

"Yes," said Ferdinand. "It must be nice and warm in the mud at the bottom of the brook, under the ice."

"But I'll be glad to see him again in the spring," said Isabella. "We must go down there and watch for him on the first warm day after the grass gets green."

"Hello!" called Bolenius Bear, running around the corner of the house toward them. "John and Ann left me outdoors this morning, too. They thought we needed a breath of fresh air. Whew! I like this green snow suit they put on me, but I haven't any mittens!"

"At least I'm glad Ann put my red sweater on me," said Isabella.

"I think there's enough snow for coasting," said Ferdinand the white poodle. "Do you suppose we could find anything to coast on?"

"I see something!" said a merry voice above them. There was Algernon the black squirrel on the oak tree's lowest branch. He scrambled down to the ground and skipped over to a piece of barrel which was lying in the snow. "That would make us a real toboggan," said he.

"It's not very wide, but it's long," said Bolenius Bear.

"We might fall off," said Isabella.

"What if we do?" said Ferdinand. "Come on, let's take it up here by the back door, and slide way down to the brook."

Bolenius and Isabella carried the board up near the back door. Algernon the black squirrel sat down in front, while Bolenius held the back to keep it from sliding too soon. Then Isabella sat down behind Algernon, holding on to his bushy black tail. Ferdinand the white poodle sat down and put his front paws around Isabella's red sweater, to hold himself on.

There was not much room left for Bolenius Bear. "I shall sit on backwards, so that I can push us off," said he. "This will be a real adventure!"

"It's too bad Christopher Cricket stayed in the play-room," said Ferdinand. "I'll bring him out in my ear, the next time we go sliding."

Then Bolenius Bear sat down and leaned against Ferdinand, and pushed. Off they went down the hill. It was not very much of a hill, but they went pretty fast just the same.

Then they hit a bump. Algernon,

Off They Went Down the Hill

who wasn't holding on to anything, rolled off into the snow. Isabella went off, too, because she was holding on to Algernon's tail. And Ferdinand went off, too, because he was holding on to Isabella's sweater.

But Bolenius Bear, who had been leaning against Ferdinand, fell down on his back on the piece of barrel—and stayed on, way to the bottom of the hill. Then he got up.

"That was a good ride—I guess we'll try it again!" said he.

### Puzzle Corner Answers

**Cryptogram:** Readers have responded with not only the words, but music as well. So forward your name and address to Puzzlesmith, and they're yours, Home Run Bob.

**Letter Changing:** Mule, Mile, Mils, Miss, Hiss, Hies, Lies, Lien, Lion. Mule, Mull, Meil, Meal, Seal, Seam, Slam, Slag, Stag.

**What Did Each Weigh?:** Beef 13 pounds; Lamb, 8 pounds; Pork, 4 pounds.

**Letter Juggling:** Triangle, Relating, Integral, Altering.

**Fun With Antonyms:** Constructive—destructive; concordant—conflicting; present—absent; remote—adjacent; inceptive—conclusive; dense—sparse; protracted—brief; prior—subsequent; opportune—untimely; transitional—permanent.

## Quotation for Today

*PATIENT waiting is often the highest way of doing God's will.*
—COLLIER

## In Lighter Vein

**Amateur**

The foreman of an electrical repair shop was interviewing a bright boy who was applying for a position.

"Do you know anything at all about electrical apparatus?" asked the foreman.

"Yes, sir," was the prompt reply.

"What is an armature?" asked the foreman.

"It's a guy who sings for Major Bowes."

**The Case**

He was spouting with great vigor against corporal punishment for boys, which he declared never did any good. "Take my own case," he exclaimed. "I was never caned but once in my life, and that was for speaking the truth."

"Well," retorted somebody in the audience, "it cured you."—Vart Hem.

Berliner Illustrierte

"You're going to marry Annie Smith? Why, I've known her ever since she was that high."

**In Bronze**

"I still feel that the automobile hasn't completely taken the place of the horse."

"What makes you think so?"

"Well, have you ever seen a statue of a man sitting under a steering wheel?

**Over His Head**

"He said he would lay the earth at my feet," said the sentimental girl.

"Yes," answered Miss Gadabout, "it sounds good, but it is not practical. You already have the earth at your feet. What you want is a three- or four-story house over your head!"

**So It Goes**

"Pay your taxes with a smile," advised Mrs. Gotrocks.

"I should love to," said Miss Comely, "but they insist on cash."—Hardware World.

**Reproof**

"What's in the parcel?"

"Guess! It's something for the one I love best in all the world."

"Been buying yourself more neckties?"

**Or Putting Up Screens**

"A job done well never wants doing again."

"Did you ever try shoveling snow from the sidewalk?"

## Daily Anecdote

### *Just One Too Many*

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

THE 70th division was one of the most famous of Bonaparte's army. Opposed to it was the 71st regiment of the British army, commanded by Brigadier-General Pack. They met in combat and the 71st defeated the 70th.

When asked afterward to relate the important particulars of the fray, General Pack smilingly said: "The French found us ONE too many for them."

## Bible Arithmetic

No. 41

(This feature on Mondays and Tuesdays is based on citations of current study.)

To the number of letters in the bread substitute sent to the Children of Israel ..... —

Add the number of letters in the name of the measure of it allotted to each man daily ..... —

Multiply by the number of letters in the first omitted word in the following (Deut. 6:5): "And thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thine —(1)—, and with all thy —(2)—, and with all thy —(3)—" ..... —

Divide by the number of letters in the second omitted word ..... —

Subtract the number of letters in the third omitted word ..... —

**What Is the Answer?**

(Solution Appears on This Page)

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### *Bread on the Waters*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Belmont, Mass.

A little boy on receiving his small weekly allowance determined to buy himself a toy trumpet, which glittered all too attractively for the exact amount of his allowance.

As the youngster had two musical instruments of a similar nature, his mother tried to convince him that there was a better way of employing his money. She suggested that he go to a five-and-ten-cent store and select something less expensive for himself, so that he would have enough to purchase something just as nice for someone else.

At once he asked to be taken to such a store; and there he discovered that giving is real fun. Thinking of what his friend might like, making the purchase with the pleasure of his friend's receiving the gift in mind, and later, watching the delight in his friend's face as the gift was unwrapped—all these things were new and attractive to him.

His unselfishness was rewarded the next day, when from an unexpected source he received a sum covering the amount he had spent on his friend's gift.

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

**Cryptogram**

There's nothing like letting your desires be known. A short time ago, Home Run Bob, of Chicago, sent in a cryptographic request for the complete words of a poem, the first line of which was quoted. Well—

ABCEBAD FCGB ABDHIJEBE KLMF JIM IJOP MFB KIAED, QRM SRDLT CD KBOO. DI UIAKCAE PIRA JCSB CJE CEEABDD MI *HRTTOBDSLMF, CJE MFBP'AB PIRAD, *FISB *ARJ *QIQ.

**Letter Changing**

A few more animal changes from the Quincy, Mass., reader who submitted a list of 85. Follow the usual rules, and change:

MULE to LION in 9 moves/
MULE to STAG in 8 moves

**What Did Each Weigh?**

Three pieces of meat—beef, lamb and pork (in the order of size)—weighed 24 pounds. The beef and pork weighed just double the lamb, while the pork and the lamb weighed as much as the beef. What did each weigh?

**Letter Juggling**

Four different 8-letter words may be formed from the 8 letters given below. Use all 8 letters in each word:

A E G I L N R T

**Fun With Antonyms**

Another list of words with antonyms this time. The first has been checked as usual. Try the others:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | constructive | conclusive | |
| 2 | concordant | at strife | |
| 3 | present | destructive | ✓ |
| 4 | remote | permanent | |
| 5 | inceptive | untimely | |
| 6 | dense | conflicting | |
| 7 | protracted | adjacent | |
| 8 | prior | absent | |
| 9 | opportune | brief | |
| 10 | transitional | subsequent | |

(Answers Appear on This Page)

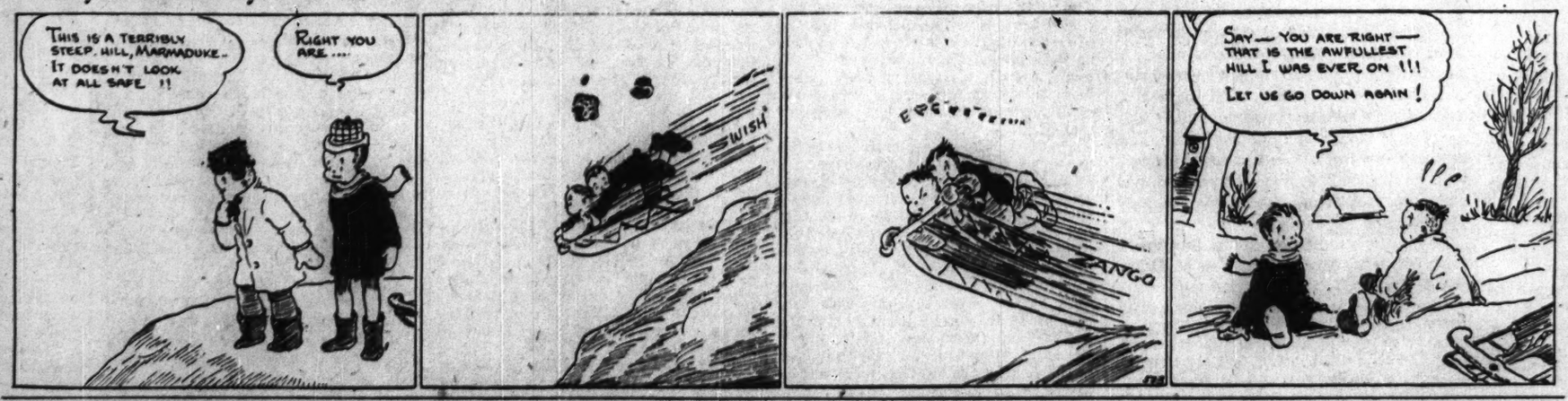
**Bible Arithmetic No. 41**

(Answer)

Solution: 3 ("manna"—Ex. 16:14-15) plus 4 ("omer"—Deut. 16:16) is 7; multiplied by 3 ("heart") is 45; divided by 4 ("soul") is 11¼; minus 3 ("might") is 8¼.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hillbillies*

By LE PELLEY


THIS IS A TERRIBLY STEEP HILL, MARMADUKE. IT DOESN'T LOOK AT ALL SAFE !!
RIGHT YOU ARE ...
SWISH
ZANGO
SAY— YOU ARE RIGHT— THAT IS THE AWFULLEST HILL I WAS EVER ON !!! LET US GO DOWN AGAIN !

## The Adventures of Waddles—*The Holiday Atmosphere*

By THE HAGERS

HERE'S TINY TEAL. "HOW DO YOU DO! HOW'S EVERYTHING AT DRAKEVILLE 'U'?"
FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE, SO DEBONAIR, SHOWS WHAT THE WELL-DRESSED DUCK SHOULD WEAR.
AND LOOK WHO'S HERE! THE LITTLE GNOME! I AM DELIGHTED. WELCOME HOME!"
BECAUSE OLD FRIENDS RETURN, I PRAISE THE BUSY, JOYOUS HOLIDAYS.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## • Editorials •

### Neutrality—Presenting Mr. Cuse

WHILE argument warms up as to whether American neutrality should be safeguarded by ironclad legislation or by presidential discretion, a certain Mr. Cuse thrusts in an answer. Not in word but in deed.

Mr. Cuse appears at the State Department with a not-to-be-denied demand for a license to ship $2,777,000 worth of aircraft to Bilbao, Spain, evidently for use by the loyalist forces. He knows that the United States' present neutrality law does not prohibit supplies to forces engaged in civil war.

An oversight? Perhaps Mr. Cuse reminds the State Department's representative that it is because of a deliberate oversight of international law by European nations that the loyalists have not been receiving supplies from the beginning of the Spanish rebellion. After all, in shipping planes to them, he is only abiding by that law which is supposed to guarantee outside aid to any recognized government which is besieged by rebels. Or perhaps he doesn't argue the fine points of the case. Perhaps he just shrugs.

It isn't his business that the legislators of American neutrality forgot the possibility of civil war. He has an order, and a legal right to fill it. Congress may have time to legislate some more in the next few weeks and prevent the planes from leaving American shores. But to do so it will have to make the law retroactive—a course not usually considered fair, and at any rate an admission of shortsightedness.

Now if a Mr. Cuse, of whom little seems to be known except that he is a resident of Jersey City, N. J., can embarrass a legislative program for American neutrality to the extent that the State Department declares it has no alternative but to issue the license "reluctantly"—what might more powerful interests do to it?

One of the strongest arguments against the neutrality proposal Senator Vandenberg has just made is this very quality of unforeseeableness in human experience. Strict embargoes on trade while other countries remained at war might keep the United States out for a time. But how long would the strict embargo last? Would it outlast the pressure of business interests damaged by restrictions on their operations? Or the pressure of increased unemployment? Or the sentiments of one democratic people for other democratic peoples possibly threatened by dictators?

Where the course of events must remain obscure there is much to be said for preserving those "delicate, plenary and exclusive" powers of the President in foreign affairs to which the Supreme Court has recently called attention. Indeed, since these powers take constitutional form it may become a question whether legislation which invades them should not be backed by a constitutional amendment.

Nevertheless, it is expected that when Congress meets, efforts to renew the trend of power over foreign policy from the President to the legislature will be much in evidence. "Mandatory neutrality" will be the congressional watchword. But before binding the President to follow rules laid down in advance of the conflict from which it is hoped to insulate the United States, it should be ascertained within what limits mandatory legislation will serve that purpose. If it is such as to interfere with American co-operation with other countries to keep war out of the world, it may fall short of keeping America out of war.

To accomplish the latter purpose without accomplishing the former may prove impossible. But it should not be impossible to work out a neutrality program which would protect Americans from effects of indiscriminate war trade such as they experienced in 1917, and at the same time provide for co-operation with those countries who may be found policing the world against aggression.

In any event, to those faced with the problem of laying down rules to apply in delicate and unpredictable circumstances in the field may we present—Mr. Cuse?

### Boom Control

THE announcement of the "sterilization" of future gold imports had long been expected. For a long time the metal has been flooding to American shores at the rate of $100,000,000 a month. All told, more than $1,000,000,000 have been imported this year. Such an influx, added to the pre-existing superfluity of the metal, is regarded as endangering orderly recovery.

The reason is clear. As the gold comes into the country, it adds to the banks' credit power, so that more credit may be extended to business borrowers. But the banks are already loaded down with lendable funds. Last summer they were so chockful of them that in July the Federal Reserve Board increased the proportion of reserves which they must keep with the Federal Reserve System.

The authorities in Washington are engaged in putting the brakes on recovery. First, they impound the credit money based on gold; now they sterilize the gold itself. The implication of such action is that they believe that the country is well advanced in recovery. This is the private consensus. But recovery may easily expand into inflation; in other words, it may become speculative, disorderly. Though there are many publicists who insist that the United States is already in a stage of inflation, none of the indexes prove it. Nevertheless, there can be not the slightest doubt that inflation is an imponderable of the present recovery.

Credit control is an art, not a science. It amounts to a guidance of the temperaments of the American population. After so many dark years in the slough of despond, the American people are likely to renew their innate optimism with more than usual buoyancy. The prospect might have been pleasing to past administrations. Not to this, however; because the task it has undertaken is to maintain equilibrium, stability.

The problem, if it can be accomplished at all, requires the use of the brakes and accelerators before they are *obviously required*. It is a problem of timing. In the Hoover regime the accelerator came into use for the first time, naturally a bit hesitantly. Mr. Roosevelt put his foot on the accelerator with persistence.

It is the penalty of this "reflation," as the operation of the accelerator is called, that it contains the seeds of inflation. As a wit once put it, reflation is inflation with one's fingers crossed. Part of the reflation, for instance, took the form of the devaluation of the dollar. In economists' estimation the devaluation was too much. Lowering the gold content of the dollar 40 per cent meant that the dollar value of gold was put up from $20 to $35. Thus, as Senator Steiwer said, in his keynote speech at the Republican convention, foreigners were given a "bargain" rate.

One need go further than this to explain the reason for the vast gold inflow since devaluation. In round figures it has been as much as $4,000,000,000. Of course, the flight of capital to the United States, in search either of safety or profit, is responsible for part of the influx. But the "bargain rate" is the *causa causans;* and, while devaluation may have been necessary in 1934 as an accelerator, the effects of it now require a brake.

### Professors and Pictures

THAT film producers should go to the professors is to be the recommendation given by the Historical Committee set up by the British Film Institute, according to its chairman, Sir Charles Petrie. Before making an historical picture, the directors ought to consult a recognized authority, so as to avoid the distortion and misrepresentation which educational opinion now alleges to be rife in such films as the English "Private Life of Henry VIII" and the American "Mary of Scotland."

It is not the incidental details of historical films that are generally wrong. In fact, enormous care is usually taken to get these right. It is, where cause for complaint exists, their general attitude of mind, which is often lacking in seriousness, and obsessed with a trivial, pseudo-romanticism.

The real remedy is for the public to see, by judicious patronage, that films come to be made only by men and women of genuine culture. Then questions of accuracy can safely be left to the producers themselves. In the meantime, so far as historical pictures are concerned, young people should be taught a robust skepticism; they should learn that, in spite of the proverb, seeing is not necessarily believing.

### Wishboning for Diplomas

IN THESE latter days of economic unassurance, young Americans have employed a diversity of devices to slake their youthful thirst for knowledge. A sympathetic press has teemed with stories of a cow going to college with its owner, that Bossy's lacteal by-product may eke out the student's slender resources. The alliterative helpful hen has been pressed into service that her eggs, translated into currency, and thence into textbooks, may provide food for thought.

But it has remained for a Sunflower State student, Miss Jane Raup of Great Bend, Kansas, to hurdle these more conventional forms of "working one's way through college" by utilizing a flock of turkeys to provide a college education not only for an older brother, but for herself. It required business vision for Miss Raup, plumbing the potentialities of a 1280-acre farm, unproductive by reason of continued lack of moisture, to see the ungainly gobbler as a means to higher education. On receiving her high school diploma, she decided to try her hand at turkeys. The following year, proceeds from 100 birds enabled her to pay for her brother's freshman year. In 1936, proceeds from 150 large November birds enabled the prairie poulterer to enter college.

In fact, not one, but three persons (a younger brother plans to enter the same school in due course), will complete their education as the result of this Kansas farm girl's quixotic flyer in turkeys. Working one's way through college would seem to be a satisfactory individualistic procedure; at any rate, many students have found it to be so. But when one has the educational interests of brothers at heart, thinking one's way would seem to be as necessary a procedure.

### To End Dictatorship

*Book News of the Day*

DICTATORS, so the world is beginning to find, will not disappear for the mere shouting of "Fie, fie, for shame!" Nor, if the democratic truth be told, will ideas of dictatorship be permanently dislodged by meeting the strong man's force with force. What, then, to do?

Hamilton Fish Armstrong has an answer and an idea. In the all-too-few 103 pages of WE OR THEY (New York: Macmillan. $1.50) he declares that the "call is not for an attack on the dictators but for a general mobilization against all their conceptions and practices; for an increase in the sense of interdependence between free peoples; and for energetic efforts at home to broaden the social and economic bases that sustain a solid political union."

Military and naval discussions, Mr. Armstrong believes, are necessary to prevent weakening of the sum total of liberal forces in the world. But he regards it as more important for the liberal states to know in advance how the members of their group will act in time of crisis.

He would go even further and devote the fullest attention to trade matters—tariffs, embargoes, raw materials, finance—to remove the discriminations which have urged some of the dictatorships along their present course. The liberal states, he adds, should collaborate with all the dictatorships on routine affairs, keep the letter of every engagement and show calmness and reserve in the face of provocative gestures. But, he adds, "we should be under no illusions that a live-and-let-live relationship between democracies and dictatorships can last indefinitely."

Nor, he contends, can "the mistrust we feel as a result of witnessing actual deeds of bad faith . . . be wiped away by verbal assertions of peaceable intentions." There must be a restoration of sanctity of voluntarily signed agreements. This, he feels, can be achieved in a troubled world only by scrupulous redefinition of treaties for purposes of clarification. Then a conscientious study should be begun of four major points. He lists them thus:

> How far the economic grievances of dissatisfied states may be considered real and legitimate.
>
> How such grievances might be ameliorated without doing wrong to others.
>
> How to make sure that concessions today did not simply lead to new demands and new threats tomorrow.
>
> How similar studies and successive adjustments might be conducted in the future without awaiting the prodding of new international crises.

Carefully documented with cases and quotations that clearly reveal the thinking behind modern dictatorships, Mr. Armstrong makes a major contribution in exposing the basic fallacies of authoritarian rule.

"We must," he declares, "let them state their aims and make their arguments . . . never accepting their pretension that violence and injustice today are the path to peace and justice tomorrow." Gx.

### There's Work to Be Done

MOST OF IT LOOKS PRETTY GOOD YOU'LL HAVE SOME WORK TO DO THERE, THOUGH — THERE'S CONSIDERABLE WRONG THINKING ON THAT SUBJECT
IN THE RED
Business
Unemployment
War
IN THE BLACK
Business
1937
1937 For a Better Happier World
Illingers

## Brave North Country

AS WE ride north the lush, kine-filled meadows and the parklike rolling country of mid-England give place to the hills and the wind-swept moors. The towns are farther apart and the scattered villages are sturdily built of rugged Yorkshire granite. They symbolize, like the people themselves with their quaint speech, their independence and their ready friendship, the spirit of the brave north country.

Yonder lies Ripon, looking from its cathedral-crowned eminence across the "Ridings" of the largest English shires. To the east and to the west the far-stretching moors rise to the granite-topped hills. Many a lovely glen, cool in summer with its tumbling white-flecked stream, cuts into the moorland and winds away among the hills. And you can trace against the green hillsides the white roads where they mount in spirals and serpentines to the summits and pass out of sight beyond.

* * *

Along these roads, traversing the north country, has passed the traffic of twenty centuries, for some of them follow the old Roman ways. One leads eastward to the coast, another northward to Scotland, a third through the West Riding, along the delightful valley called Wharfdale and over the Pennine range. Still others make leisurely and winding ways through the glens of the dainty little Ure and Nidd streams, disclosing a charm of nature quite distinct from that of the south, yet another facet of this rare gem that is England.

In the market place of Ripon, surrounded by its ancient half-timbered houses and inns, you are still in Tudor days. Here at nine o'clock curfew rings even though few accord it more than a passing curiosity. But as the hour is slowly tolled and the Cathedral bells echo across the moorlands and among the hills and dales, behold, here is another and more compelling reminder of the past. A man in the garb of forgotten centuries advances to the center of the great square and, in long, deep and wondrously sustained notes, "winds a horn" that all men may know the day is past and the hour for rest at hand.

* * *

Never a night within living memory or enduring legend has passed without this strange ceremony here among the hills of the brave north country. And when, having performed it four successive times facing each quarter of the compass, the bearer of the great horn, who must be lusty of lung in order effectively to carry out his nightly duty, strides pompously away to repeat the performance before the house of the Mayor, he is preserving a tradition of uncounted centuries.

Hard by Ripon, and the high objective of visitors to the north country, in a valley fair as a glen of the Apennines, lies glorious Fountains Abbey, perhaps the finest ruin in all England. Its spacious grounds are kept as carefully as a city park, its lakes and streams, silver and jade, relieve the somberness of the towering windowless walls, and the woodlands that enclose the fair valley soften the austerity of this grand ecclesiastical relic.

* * *

Southwestward from the famed spa of Harrogate and across the West Riding and you are in a land of never-failing interest, the Brontë country. Indeed from Keighley you may take motor omnibus to little Haworth itself. Once there your fancy need not soar to very far flights to recreate something of the lives of the three strange sisters, in one of whom, at least, the fire of true genius burned. And as you go south once more over the moors you may note, in high solitude on some distant hilltop alone and aloof from the world, what might well have been "Wuthering Heights."

Indeed it is the "bigness" of this brave north country that delights you most. There is here, as Joaquin Miller sang, "room to turn round in, to breathe and be free!" It is a land of large spaces and great distances, of fine, clear bracing air untouched by the grime of the Midland factory towns, above all of a sturdy and exceedingly hospitable people. "Happen thou'll't coom to t' north country," says your Yorkshire friend. "We'll be expectin' thee!" M. T. G.

## North . . South . . East . . West

*Caution Is the Watchword*

By Frank L. Perrin

WHAT at first, following the announcement of the result of the November elections in the United States, appeared to be only an intangible and surprising determination to accept the decision graciously and without protest or alarm seems now to be more and more understandable and more easily explainable. Again the people most concerned have become convinced that what can best be described as the "American way" actually exemplifies, in human experience, that true democracy which is the essence of government. To many who at the moment were dismayed and discouraged, it perhaps seemed that the enforced submission to overwhelming odds actually produced a condition of unconsciousness or carefreeness. They imagined themselves fiddling, like Nero of old, while their strongholds were being destroyed.

Unless the aims and preferences of the people of a nation are overwhelmingly selfish; unless ignorance and greed have usurped the seat of reason and common charity, there is little danger in allowing full and free expression to the desires of those to whom the right of decision belongs. Those who seek to shape or dictate the decision to be made labor honestly in the effort to guide with wise counsel. In their enthusiasm to save the people from themselves and to protect the nation from what they are convinced is the folly of the vicious or the underprivileged, the mistake is too often made of forgetting that there remains, indelibly fixed in the warp and woof of the great fabric of our Government, that hallmark of American caution: All for one, and one for all.

* * *

From Washington, just now, comes the significant reassurance that even those who were supposed to be most eager and most determined to interpret a new warrant of authority as a license to attack and undermine the foundations of government have come to regard their responsibilities to the established order as compelling and controlling, and in the truest sense paramount. It seems to have been discovered, now that the smoke of battle has been lifted and the mists of misunderstanding dissipated, that the decisions rendered by the highest court of the land were not, in fact, destructive of democracy, but that they have restored a measure of reason and sanity where the disciples of a new freedom, so called, had sought to plant the questionable seeds of untried and possibly unsound economic theories.

It is interesting to observe, as opportunity affords, the various interpretations placed upon this welcome but somewhat surprising attitude of those recently so outspoken in their demands for reprisals and reforms. It is apparent that those prepared to proceed will go forward, if the line of march is in that direction, with caution. One is asked to accept the view that this counsel of caution comes from the farm belt, where the defeat of the crop-control plan was resented. It is the agrarian delegation in Congress, we are told, which is urging the President to proceed slowly.

* * *

I am inclined to believe that this determination to move cautiously has already been reached in the White House. It is complimentary and almost flattering to the senators and representatives from the South and West to let it be understood that the Chief Executive is waiting to be informed of their wishes. The possible failure to fulfill extravagant pre-election pledges might be somewhat more easily explained if it could be made to appear that the people themselves do not demand their pound of flesh.

The thread which it is sought to trace runs straight and without deviation through the fabric which is being "set up" on the great loom of time. Seeking to follow it, one may discover, first of all, that President Roosevelt is determined that in his second Administration no faction or bloc, no matter how powerful politically, shall control or shape governmental policies. The emancipation of agriculture, it is now realized, does not depend upon the dominance of labor or one or the other of the factions of organized labor. And it may be that right here may be discovered the actuating and vitalizing inspiration for a program which will, if it takes tangible form, reshape the policies of the Administration during the next four years. If the signs are not misread, it can be safely assumed that neither the courts nor Congress will be asked to lend even sympathetic aid to any class or bloc led by those ambitious to impose any imported economic or doctrinal theories upon the American structure.

## The Wide Horizon

### Neighboring Up to Canada

By William Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

IN THE United States we are all in the habit of taking Canada and the Canadians too much for granted. The quiet, well-mannered people who live across a boundary which, except for tariffs and immigration, might almost be an imaginary line get far less of our attention than the rest of the Americas. Just now the minds of the Administration in Washington are usefully preoccupied with being better neighbors to the countries south.

Admirable as that effort is, and even necessary in a world living within the shadow of war, one may suggest that Canada deserves just as much attention and in the long run is much more important to our national interests. What is perhaps of more interest to statesmen of a realistic turn of mind, Canada is much more likely to repay attention with both economic and political dividends. Canada, an independent nation today, ought to become part of Pan-America.

* * *

Canadians are not likely to be vocal in their complaints about our neglect, for they are a very proud and self-respecting folk, whose racial elements are all composed of people accustomed to asking no favors. Yet they have some grounds for feeling that the people of the United States pay, on the whole, too little heed to what Canadians are thinking, and feeling, and doing. We do not take Canadian history seriously in our colleges and universities. We do not try to learn the lessons in government, in law, and even in banking practice which Canada might teach us. And in our diplomacy, we have often been prone to treat this senior British Dominion, whose weight is occasionally decisive in formulating British policy, as if it were only another small neighbor, to be placated or conveniently forgotten as circumstances dictate.

Indeed, were it not for our Canadian investments, totaling over four billions, and a normal trade that about approximates our trade with the whole of South America, we might be in danger of forgetting Canada's existence. Tourists and sportsmen, business men and bankers, know something of Canada. But journalists, educators and the professions of this country are hardly more aware of this great nation than the average "movie" fan who thinks of it in terms of beautiful scenery and "mounties." Yet Canada is destined to be a world power, at our gates.

* * *

Of course, this neglect is partly because Canada does not thrust herself forcibly on our attention. Canada does not endanger our investments as do some Latin-American states, nor stage a revolution often enough to keep neighbors jumpy. Even when we, in ignorance rather than from malice, aimed a blow at the whole of Canada's economic system, as we did in the 1930 Smoot-Hawley tariff, Canadians limited their observations to dignified protests. Brought up in a tradition of self-help, they simply turned elsewhere (in the Ottawa agreements with the rest of the Empire in 1932) and waited for us to come back to our senses.

Under Mr. Hull's regime as Secretary of State, we have been doing just that. The Canadian-United States trade agreement is paying real dividends to both countries after a single year of operation. Outstanding issues that once threatened ill feeling, like the sinking of the Canadian rumrunner, I'm Alone, by an American patrol, have been peaceably settled. And the boundary commission between Canada and the United States peacefully goes on straightening out minor issues.

* * *

There is, however, another joint commission whose functions might be very important but which just now suffers an undeserved neglect. It is the International Joint Commission, established in the Taft Administration. Great hopes of its usefulness in those days led to giving it, by statute on both sides of the border, the widest possible powers. There is almost no question implying a joint administrative interest that cannot be referred to it. And in its earlier years it did a deal of quite useful work in spite of a certain slackening of interest in it on the part of the United States after Canada had in 1911 rejected the proposed tariff reciprocity pact.

There is no lack of opportunity to make this machinery of co-operation with Canada really useful. Take, for example, that bane of the legations of the two countries, the routine tangle of immigration problems. At present these snarls clutter up the diplomatic channels, simply because there is no trustworthy agency to settle administrative difficulties at the right level. The International Joint Commission is admirably fitted for this, or for the even more important task of ironing out vexatious disputes over tariff administration.

Then there is a new field for joint physical planning, particularly for electrical development, flood control, or natural resources. The Pacific Northwest and our border states have been surveyed by our own National Resources committee. Many of the problems do not stop with the Canadian boundary. Here are fields aplenty for practical co-operation. Here is an instrument at hand. What stands in the way of action except a lack of realization of our duties as a neighbor?